THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 129. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity* and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves the simple decoction tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk; if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours: but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.
AND
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

THIRD EDITION

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Germany and Italy on the Brink of War.

Immense Armaments and a General Order to the Austrian Army.

Garibaldi's Acceptance of an Italian Command.

Lord Clarendon on the Prospects of Peace.

Effects of the Money Panic.

More Failures and an Extraordinary Bank Return.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ARMAMENTS CONTINUED TO THE VERY VERGE OF WAR—THE FIRST GENERAL ORDER TO THE AUSTRIAN ARMY—ITALY READY FOR A DASH—GARIBALDI'S ACCEPTANCE OF A COMMAND—LORD CLARENDON'S EXPLANATION OF THE "COMMUNICATIONS" FOR A CONGRESS, ETC. ETC.

Our despatches from the Continent to the morning of the 18th of May inform us that the situation of affairs in Germany remained then without material change. The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are finally stated to have led to no result.

The most important despatches which passed on the subject after the sailing of the *City of Boston*, will be found published below in order.

THE DESPATCHES.

PARIS, May 16.—The *Moniteur* of this evening publishes an article on the Austro-Prussian dispute and the armaments of the German States. The article says:—

"Notwithstanding these armaments, the hopes for the preservation of peace have rather increased than diminished. France is directing her efforts, in concert with England and Russia, towards assembling a conference, to which the questions now threatening the peace of Europe would be referred. These efforts attest the thorough sincerity of the Emperor's desire for peace. The Imperial Government loyally devotes the liberty of action which it had reserved to prevent the outbreak of an armed conflict."

The *Pays*, speaking of the effort being made by diplomacy with a view to the preservation of peace, says:—

"But little reliance must be placed upon these efforts proving successful, as their success has daily become a matter of increased difficulty. Neutral Governments are seeking some measure of bringing about a reconciliation between the antagonistic powers, but are at a loss to find any truly practicable mode of dealing with the existing difficulties, nor do they know what arguments they can possibly employ for that purpose."

BRUSSELS, May 16.—In diplomatic circles the assembling of a Congress is considered to be still possible.

PESTH, May 16.—Arrangements are said to have been made here for placing a corps of Hungarian volunteers at the disposal of the Austrian Government as soon as war shall be declared.

PARIS, May 17.—The *Constitutionnel* of to-day publishes an article pointing out the serious nature of the differences between Austria, Prussia, and Italy, and says:—

"The neutral powers could neither induce either of the different parties to concede the demands of the other, nor usefully recommend to them the maintenance of the *statu quo*. They might, however, find some middle course which would admit of a settlement of conflicting pretensions. It is by compromises that conflicts between State and State are settled, without leaving that hostile feeling which would soon lead to fresh conflicts."

PARIS, May 17—Evening.—A rumor has been current here that Austria has withdrawn part of her forces from Venetia. This rumor is unfounded. There are two hundred thousand Austrian troops in Venetia, all upon a war footing, and the military preparations in that Province are being prosecuted with great vigor.

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—

"Baron Budberg, Earl Cowley, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys have settled the basis of the programme of a conference. This programme definitely includes but three questions—Venetia, Schleswig-Holstein, and Federal reform. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been entrusted with the task of drawing up a despatch which will be submitted this week to Baron Budberg and Earl Cowley, and will then be forwarded to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Florence."

BRUSSELS, May 17.—The *Independance Belge* of this evening says:—

"We have received fresh details from London respecting the proposed Congress. Austria has been confidentially informed of the points of which the programme will consist. She has replied that she desires the Schleswig-Holstein question to be decided, not by universal suffrage, but by consultation with the estates of the duchies. She demands that the basis proposed by Prussia for a reform of the Federal Constitution shall not be accepted. As regards the Venetian question, she wishes to know what territorial compensation would be offered her in exchange for the cession of that province to Italy."

BERLIN, May 17.—Prussia is not adverse to the assembly of a congress, with the reservation that preliminary negotiations should take place upon the programme to be adopted.

Hanover has, it is stated, undertaken to maintain an absolute neutrality for the present.

BERLIN, May 17—Evening.—The increasing probability of the assembly of a congress is exercising a tranquillizing influence upon the public mind. The armaments, however, have not been relaxed, and the concentration of troops is proceeding with perfect regularity. In military circles but little weight is attached to the news respecting the proposed congress.

FLORENCE, May 17.—A circular of the Minister of War relative to the organization of the volunteers has been published to-day. The twenty battalions specified by the royal decree will form ten regiments. The depots of enrolment fixed by the Government are Como, Vareze, Bari, and Barletta. Each regiment will consist of forty-two officers and one thousand four hundred and forty-six men. Other battalions will be formed if necessary. The volunteers will wear the Garibaldian red shirt and cap.

VIENNA, May 18, Evening.—The negotiations which have been carried on between Count Von Bismark and Count Karolyi have led to no result, since Count Von Bismark claims, on behalf of Prussia, the military and diplomatic representation of the whole of Northern Germany.

VIENNA, May 18.—Field Marshal Von Benedek, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, has just issued the first order of the day to the soldiers under his command. The order is dated the 12th instant, from temporary headquarters in this capital. In fervent words the Field Marshal expresses his confidence in the army and in the justice of the Austrian cause. The order bears throughout a decidedly defensive tone. No time is mentioned for the commencement of war, but the order says that the army has been got ready for defense, and to combat every enemy who threatens the Emperor and the country.

FLORENCE, May 18.—The *Opinione* of to-day publishes an article, which says:—

"The future of the German nation depends upon the Liberal party. The deplorable constitutional conflict in Prussia should not make us forget that it is the vital and traditional interest of Germany to eliminate the heterogeneous influence of the Austrian Empire. Despite the mistakes of the Prussian Government, despite the Liberal attitude occasionally assumed by Austria the Liberals ought to embrace the sole opportunity offered by the power that represents the future of Germany, and whose power is necessarily progressive, while the Hapsburg policy is as necessarily reactionary. It is the surest means to bring about the advent of liberty. The cause of Italy is identical with that of nationality and liberty. Germany should follow the example of Italy, which did not hesitate to rally round the House of Savoy, whose mission in Italy was identical with that of Prussia in Germany."

BERLIN, May 19.—Russia continues her endeavors with the Middle States, with which the imperial family is allied by marriage, to exercise an influence adverse to their alliance with Austria. Among other motives, Russia urges that the formation of Polish regiments might lead to dangerous movements. Russia is principally apprehensive that Austria might favor a movement in Posen, which might spread into Russian Poland.

TAX ON ITALIAN RENTES.

The Chamber of Deputies at Florence, after a long debate and in spite of the opposition of the Minister of Finance, agreed to the proposition for a tax upon Italian rentes by a vote of 145 to 141. The Minister of Finance thereupon tendered his resignation.

GARIBALDI'S COMMAND.

The following is the letter in which Garibaldi accepts the command of the volunteers:—

CAPRERA, May 11.—M. le Ministre:—I accept with true gratitude the dispositions which you have taken and his Majesty has sanctioned relative to the volunteer corps. I am thankful to you for the trust you manifest in me in giving me the command, and you will be good enough to express to the King my sentiments. I hope soon to co-operate with our glorious army in accomplishing the destinies of the country. I thank you for your courtesy in making this communication to me. Accept, etc.,

G. GARIBALDI.

The correspondent of the London *News* at Florence says the general impression throughout Italy is that war has become absolutely necessary to the national existence. The alternative is foreign war or civil war.

LORD CLARENDON ON THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

In the English House of Lords on the 18th of May, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe hoped that in the present state of public affairs her Majesty's Government, before the House separated for the recess, would be able to give some information with respect to the prospects of peace or war on the Continent. The noble Lord was understood to express an opinion that Austria was in the legal possession of Venetia, and the peace of Europe was of more importance than the unity of Italy. He wished to ask whether any negotiations or preliminary communications, official or confidential, were actually in progress on the part of her Majesty's Government, with a view of settling the differences which unhappily prevailed between several of the great powers of Europe, by means of a Congress, and if so, whether they afforded any reasonable hope or prospect of an amicable issue.

The Earl of Clarendon said—It is impossible to aggravate the gravity of the crisis, and I think that my noble friend was perfectly justified in asking this question before the House separates. I can reply to his question that both official and confidential communications are in progress at this moment. I can scarcely, as yet, give them the character of negotiations; but they are going on at this moment, and I hope they may result in a meeting together of all the powers of Europe; both of those who are neutral and of those who are arming; but I cannot hold out a hope that they will terminate in peace, although I think that a meeting together of all the powers of Europe may give some hope of an amicable issue. I can only say that no effort on the part of her Majesty's Government will be wanting to bring about such a result. I believe also that this is the wish of the Emperor of the French, but in the present state of these communications to which, as I have said, I cannot give the name of negotiations, I think it is inexpedient to say more. (Hear, hear.)

The Latest News

LONDON, May 20.—Reports concerning the European Congress are conflicting. It is said that Austria had refused to join. No direct negotiation has as yet been addressed to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Florence.

Active preparations continue in Venetia. Twenty battalions of volunteers have been formed in Italy, and it is believed that more will be formed, in consequence of the large number of enlistments.

At the sitting of the Frankfort Diet yesterday, the Ministers of the Middle States represented at the Bamburg conference, moved that the Diet should request the members of the confederation taking military measures to declare whether, and upon what conditions they would be willing to order a reduction of their military establishments to a peace footing simultaneously.

The latest vague rumors from Paris state that hostilities had almost commenced.

THE MONEY PANIC.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND—AN EXTRAORDINARY RETURN—TEN MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING ADVANCED ON SECURITIES IN A WEEK—THE LATEST FAILURES ETC.

The weekly return of the Bank of England, brought by the *Persia*, is the most extraordinary ever published.

Although the bank has not availed itself of the privilege granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter act, the figures in the statement exhibit unprecedentedly violent changes.

The decrease in the bullion was £832,335, and in the notes unemployed £4 219 495 sterling.

From the London News (City Article), May 18.

An analysis of the bank returns shows an increase in one week of £10,000,000 in the advances on private securities. This unprecedented amount proves how enormous has been the pressure for accommodation on the part of the panic-stricken community. Inasmuch, however, as a great deal of this borrowing was merely precautionary, £5 000 000 have been added to the private deposits, and the increase of £3,276,000 in the circulation results mainly from the desire of country bankers to secure themselves against all contingencies, and the notes withdrawn are not really thrown into circulation, but are for the most part hoarded.

The reserve of notes is reduced to £30,000, so that it is quite within the power of any one of the great joint-stock banks, by withdrawing its current balance, to force the Bank of England to avail itself of the authorization contained in the recent Treasury letter. There seems to be now a fair prospect that the bank will be able to tide over the crisis without violating the law. The £832 000 of coin and bullion withdrawn must have been taken away chiefly by provincial Scotch and Irish banks as a measure of precaution.

THE SITUATION ON 'CHANGE.

From the London Times (City Article), May 19.

There has been again a much better tone in all the markets to-day, with, at one time a tendency towards a fresh advance in Consols, chiefly from the influence of numerous purchases for investment on the part of the public. The first and last bargains were at yesterday's quotations, 87½ to ¾ for delivery, 86¾ to ⅞ ex dividend for the account; but there was during the morning a temporary advance of ⅛. At the Bank to-day, although the discount demand continues large, there has been no pressure, and in the Stock Exchange advances have again been offered at from eight to ten per cent.

Exportations of gold to the continent still take place, on account of the number of short bills sent over for that purpose during the distrust excited by the events in London of last week, and partly, perhaps, from the suspension of the Bank act being confounded by some parties with a suspension of specie payments. The fact, however, that when the panic occurred the total gold held by the Bank was not far below an average, and was nearly double the amount held in the panic of 1857 renders these operations unimportant, especially as a large amount of coin lately withdrawn for the provinces may be expected shortly to find its way back.

The sum of £68,000 in gold was withdrawn from the bank to-day for the continent, but there was a return of a considerable amount of sovereigns from Scotland. It is understood, also, that 60,000 sovereigns are on their way from Alexandria to the Bank of Egypt, which will be sent to the bank on their arrival.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. S. P. Framjee & Co., of Gresham house, a Bombay firm of extensive business. Their liabilities are believed to be chiefly in connection with cotton, and are stated to be £368,000.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 19.—The *Africa's* news was not developed till after business hours.

Another London bank, the "European," suspended to-day. The liabilities are reported heavy.

Funds and securities are generally dull and lower, closing flat. There are rumors of additional suspensions in commercial circles.

It is generally stated that Boult, English & Brandon, of Liverpool, will show ample assets and pay twenty shillings in the pound.

The liabilities of the European Bank are estimated at a million sterling.

A report has been issued by the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, a company whose shares soon after their introduction, went to an extraordinary premium, with £5 paid on each £50 and which last week touched eight discount. The number of shares is one hundred thousand, and the paid-up capital £500,000, and the concurrent testimony of Messrs. Coleman, Turquand & Co., and Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co., after a careful examination in detail, is that, reckoning the value of the assets at recent prices, a sum of £100,000, or one-fifth part of the paid-up capital, will cover the whole loss.

Messrs. Fernie Brothers & Co., whose affairs have been the subject of conversation on the Liverpool Exchange during the last few days, have determined to liquidate under inspection. It is understood that the estate shows a large surplus. This course has been determined upon after consultation with the leading parties interested, in order to prevent the sacrifices which would be involved by immediate realization of securities, which consist, to a large extent, of ships, and which are in the firm's own hands.

With reference to the market for American securities, Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co. report as follows:—Since our last the London market for American securities has, in common with all others, been violently agitated by the financial crisis, which, we hope, has passed away. When the panic was at its height prices were much depressed, owing to forced sales, United States five-twenty bonds having been down, on Friday, as low as 63; Illinois Central at 73, and Eries at 42; but, from those quotations, there has been a decided rally, and the market closes with a firmer aspect, Five-twenties being last quoted at the same price as this day week, viz.: 65½ to 65¾. Illinois shares are but a shade flatter, 77 to ½, but Eries on the week, at 45 to ½, show a decline of nearly two dollars.

NORTH AMERICAN QUESTION.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY—PRECAUTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE FISHERIES.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of May, in reply to Mr. Watkin, Mr. Layard, Under Secretary of State, said his honorable friend seemed to be in some doubt, when he was on the point of sitting down, whether he had made a charge against her Majesty's Government. He confessed that he had never heard an indictment of greater severity brought against any Government. The honorable member had accused them of all kinds of *laches*. According to his statement they had exhibited a great amount of negligence, they had shown themselves indifferent to the great interests of the country, and, going a step further, he declared that their management had been culpable.

Not satisfied with having attacked the Government generally, he singled out the noble Earl at the head of the Government, and charged it upon his coldness and bad management that this question of the Reciprocity treaty was not brought to a satisfactory conclusion. But, with strange inconsistency, he went on to say that a matter of the greatest difficulty and delicacy, the negotiation of the slave trade treaty, had been carried out by Earl Russell apparently without any hindrance on the score of those very qualities which before he stigmatized as defects. (Hear.) If it had been the object of the honorable gentleman to make a speech rendering it difficult for this country to come to an understanding with the United States he could not have delivered one of a more mischievous character, or one better calculated to rouse in the United States feelings of irritation against this country, precluding the possibility of any fresh Reciprocity treaty being entered into. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Government were as much alive as the honorable member could possibly be to the importance of the Reciprocity treaty; they looked upon it as a most beneficent measure, and believed that it had conferred equal benefits on both countries. (Hear, hear.) In support of his argument his honorable friend quoted some statistics. In order to show the House the satisfactory manner in which the treaty had worked, he would quote the following statistical returns:—

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States reports that the total imports into the British provinces from the United States were in 1827, $445,118, and the exports from these provinces to the United States $2,630,674. Total trade, $3,275,792. It is stated by the Select Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, that the whole value of exports and imports between the United States and the British North American provinces was in 1849, $6,000,000, and had grown slowly up to that amount. We find stated on the same authority—In 1854—Imports into Canada, $15,583 098; exports from Canada to the United States $8,649,002. In 1855—Imports, $20,828 676; exports, $16 737 277. In 1863—Imports, $23 109,362; exports, $22 544 074.

Those figures showed an increase of trade not exceeded, he believed, by any other between any two countries in the world. At the meeting referred to by his honorable friend—the one held in Detroit—Mr. Howe made a speech in which there was this statement:—

Looking at the industrial results of the treaty, any fair minded and dispassionate man must admit that they have far surpassed in utility and value all that could have been hoped by the most sanguine advocate of the measure in 1854. The trade of the United States, and of the provinces, feeble restricted and slow of growth, and vexatious before, had been annually swelled by mutual exchanges and honorable competition till it is represented by a grand total of $456,350 391 in about nine years. This amount seems almost incredible; but who can hazard an estimate of the figures by which this trade will be expressed ten or twenty years hence, if this wise adjustment of our mutual interests be not disturbed? If there be any advantage in a balance of trade, the returns show that the citizens of the United States have had it to the extent of $55,951,145.

But great as had been the commercial advantage of the treaty its political advantages had not been less considerable. For a period of forty years questions of a most irritating nature had constantly arisen in reference to the fishing, and had it not been for the prudence of the two Governments and that of the officers who were sent to the fishing grounds, misunderstandings of a very grave nature must have ensued. But for the eleven years during which the treaty was in existence not a single irritating question nor cause of misunderstanding arose on these questions. (Hear.) It was evident, therefore, that the strongest inducements existed on the side of her Majesty's Government to have the treaty prolonged.

His honorable friend had argued the case as if her Majesty's Government had the power of negotiation; but they had nothing to negotiate—the treaty was in existence, and they did not wish it to be brought to an end. All they wanted was that it should be allowed to remain international law between the two countries. Of course it was open to the United States to put an end to it if they thought proper to do so, and they did think proper to do so. His honorable friend seemed to forget that there was no power of negotiation on the subject vested in the Government of the United States. Mr. Seward and the Government of the United States had no power to negotiate with her Majesty's Government, and therefore the whole of his honorable friend's argument on that point came to an end.

The question of bringing the treaty to an end did not lie with the Executive, but with Congress. If his honorable friend turned to the papers he would find that the notice to abrogate the treaty was not given by Mr. Seward as Secretary of State to Mr Lincoln, the President, but was given by Mr Seward as the organ of Congress. The notice was in pursuance of this resolution:—

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notice be given of the termination of the Reciprocity treaty according to the provisions therein contained for the termination of the same; and the President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That being the state of the case, the question arose whether her Majesty's Government could have brought about such a change of opinion among the members of Congress as would have induced that body to alter their policy with respect to the Reciprocity treaty. On that point he was entirely at issue with his honorable friend. As to his suggestion that a resolution of the House of Commons in favor of continuing the treaty might have been obtained by the Government, he would ask his honorable friend to reverse the case, and to suppose that the House of Commons had resolved to put an end to the treaty. What would have been the effect of a resolution of Congress asking the House of Commons to renew a treaty which it had determined to put an end to? (Hear, hear.) His honorable friend had used one of the most extraordinary arguments he had ever heard.

He said there was a strong party in the United States who were very anxious for the annexation of our North American colonies to that country, and that they looked upon the Reciprocity treaty as an obstacle to their designs. Did not he (Mr. Watkin) see that he could not have quoted a weightier expression of opinion as influencing Congress than he had done when he mentioned that fact? (Hear, hear.) There was a great difference of opinion as between the Eastern States and the Western; and while it was true that large meetings in favor of the continuance of the treaty had been held in the United States, it was equally true that quite as large meetings had been held in favor of putting an end to it.

A number of influential Chambers of Commerce has agreed to resolutions in favor of the retention of the Reciprocity treaty; and at the Detroit Convention five hundred delegates from the United States and fifty from the British colonies were present. Mr. Howe made a most able and eloquent speech, in which the whole question was discussed from first to last, and resolutions in favor of the treaty were passed; but notwithstanding that expression of opinion, coming from those weighty bodies, there was on the other hand an expression of public feeling which more than counterbalanced it, and Congress adhered to its resolution.

Mr Seward last year expressed to our Charge d'Affaires his willingness to take into consideration the question of a Reciprocity treaty; and when Sir Frederick Bruce went to Washington as our Minister he was instructed to say that her Majesty's Government were prepared to treat on the subject with the Government of the United States. But on his arrival he found that owing to the state of feeling, it would not only be imprudent, but almost impossible, to open negotiations. Mr. Lincoln had recently been assassinated, Mr Seward was himself ill, and there was a strong feeling in the United States consequent on the proceedings of the *Alabama* and other vessels.

Under these circumstances Sir Frederick Bruce communicated to her Majesty's Government that it would be most imprudent to attempt to open negotiations, and her Majesty's Government were bound to accept the views of their Minister to the United States. (Hear.) Now, sir, F. Bruce was then in communication with the Governor of Canada, and he requested Mr. Galt, a distinguished gentleman, and one of the Ministers of the colony, to come to Washington and unite with him in ascertaining how far it was practicable to open negotiations for a renewal of the treaty. Mr. Galt did so, and after several interviews with Mr. Seward he arrived at the same conclusion as Sir F. Bruce, that it would be most unwise at this time to make any proposal for the prolongation or renewal of the treaty. Not merely political, but other reasons were put forward by powerful parties in the United States against the treaty. Mr McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, for instance, maintained that the renewal of commercial relations between Canada and the United States should be a matter for legislation—a course which the British Government themselves generally preferred to reciprocal treaties—and those who shared his opinion thought that until the confederation of the North American colonies was brought about, it would be useless to negotiate with a view to separate reciprocal legislation with each colony.

Moreover as the honorable gentleman was aware, a majority of two-thirds of the Senate was requisite to authorize the President to carry through a treaty of this nature, and, in the existing state of public opinion, it was hopeless to think of securing such a majority. It was then suggested by the American Government that, though the public opinion of the country was so strongly opposed to the renewal of the treaty, it might be possible to obtain its prolongation for a year, and thereupon Sir F. Bruce was instructed to ask the American Government to endeavor to induce Congress to assent to that course. Congress, however, was not disposed to do so, and the attempt failed.

Mr. Seward then suggested that as the negotiation of treaties rested entirely with Congress, and not with the Executive, the best course would be for the British Government to put themselves in communication with the Committee of Finance, and endeavor to get the Committee to report to the Senate in favor of the renewal of the treaty. Sir F. Bruce accordingly communicated with the Governors of the North American colonies, in consequence of which delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick proceeded to Washington and entered into communication with the Committee of Finance. His honorable friend had described these gentlemen as amateur negotiators, who went to Washington to negotiate on their own account.

Several interviews took place, and proposals and counter-proposals were made; but the claims of the Committee were such as the delegates found it impossible to accede to, and after much negotiation the attempt at an understanding fell through. This being the case, Mr Seward advised her Majesty's Government that negotiations other than these would be not only futile, but prejudicial to the cause which, as he (Mr. Layard) believed, both Governments had at heart. Sir F. Bruce then, in accordance with his instructions, addressed a note to Mr. Seward, which, with the reply, he would read, and he would lay the papers on the table of the House. On the 16th of February, Sir F. Bruce wrote the following letter to Mr. Seward:—

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Sir—As the Reciprocity treaty is about to expire I am anxious to report in a formal shape, the disposition of the Government of the United States with reference to the important question of its renewal, and I therefore submit for consideration the following proposals, which embody the views of her Majesty's Government with respect to it. Her Majesty's Government have seen with much satisfaction the increase of the trading relations between the United States and the British provinces which has grown up under the treaty, and the beneficial results of the stipulations it contains by virtue of which each contracting party enjoys the uninterrupted use of the facilities of transport to the seaboard possessed by the other, and participates side by side in the fisheries without restriction or interference. Her Majesty's Government would be well content to renew the treaty in its present form.

At the same time, they are ready to consider the treaty in conjunction with the Government of the United States, if such a course would be agreeable to them and so to modify its terms as to render it, if possible, more beneficial to both countries than it has hitherto been. If the Government of the United States should feel disposed to adopt the latter course, an arrangement of a provisional character might be entered into, with a view to afford time for fresh negotiations, and I should take pleasure in submitting to the consideration of my Government any proposal to that effect which you might do me the honor to communicate to me. I have, etc.

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

What was the reply to that note? He thought his honorable friend would find it a complete answer to all the accusations which he had preferred against her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Seward replied thus to Sir F. Bruce:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 17.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note which you addressed to me on the 16th instant, concerning a proposed extension of the Reciprocity Treaty. Perhaps I could not reply in any other manner more satisfactorily than I shall now do by stating anew the verbal explanations which I have had heretofore occasion to make to you upon that subject. The character of the constitutional distribution of public affairs among the different departments of the Government is well known. It confides commerce and national finance expressly to the Legislature. The now expiring Reciprocity treaty constitutes almost the only case in which the Executive Department has, by negotiation, assumed a supervision of any question of either commerce or finance. Even in that case the Executive Department did little more than to make a treaty, the details of which had been virtually matured beforehand in the Congress of the United States, and sanction was given to the treaty afterwards by express legislation.

The question of continuing that treaty involves, mainly, subjects of the special character which I have before described. Careful inquiry, made during the recess of Congress, induced the President to believe that there was then no such harmony of public sentiment in favor of the extension of the treaty as would encourage him in directing negotiations to be opened. Inquiries made since the reassembling of Congress confirmed the belief then adopted, that Congress prefers to treat the subject directly, and not to approach it through the forms of diplomatic agreement. In accordance with this conviction, all communications, verbal and written upon the subject, have been submitted to the proper committees of Congress, and the question of extending a system of reciprocal trade with the British provinces on our frontier awaits their decision. I have, etc.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward therefore declined any diplomatic negotiations as beyond the authority of the Secretary of State, or of President, and he referred the British Government to Congress. All these attempts having thus failed, it remained for her Majesty's Government to do their utmost to prevent any evil consequences which might arise from the abrogation of the treaty; and here he might remark that, although the interests of the colonies had no doubt suffered very greatly, he did not think they had suffered more than those of the United States themselves. There were two very important questions—viz., the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries—which might have caused a misunderstanding.

Now, as regarded the St. Lawrence and the canals in connection with it, the Government had not expressed any desire to return to the state of things existing prior to the treaty; but as regarded the fisheries the matter was on an entirely different footing. When the Reciprocity treaty was entered into certain acts of Parliament and of the colonial Legislatures, imposing heavy penalties on American subjects who fished within three miles of the shore, were suspended; but the moment the treaty expired these enactments came again in full force, and the British Government and the colonial Governors were bound to carry them out. It was therefore Lord Monck's duty to issue a proclamation warning United States fishermen against infringing the law.

This was obviously no hostile measure; it was, on the contrary, a friendly warning, telling them that if they violated the law he would be bound to enforce the penalties, and he had no more power to suspend that law than his honorable friend or he himself had. No doubt there was great danger of a collision on the coast, not only through differences arising between the fishermen, but through conspirators, who, he believed, were as dangerous to the United States as to us, viz., the Fenians. (Hear.) The Fenians were ready and anxious, if possible, to embroil the two countries in a dispute and they did their very best to bring that result about.

Now, the Government were perfectly aware that considerable numbers of American citizens had invested a large amount of property in these fisheries, and that many persons were annually employed in them, and though it was no fault of ours that the treaty was abrogated, we having expressed our readiness to adhere to it, so that if any harm accrued to them it was entirely due to the action of their own Government—notwithstanding this the Government were most anxious to prevent any harm from befalling these fishermen and those who had thus invested their property in a *bona fide* manner off these coasts. Now, his honorable friend had read a list of vessels of war which he called all iron-clads, though he believed only one was of that description—(Mr. Watkin—"I said two were iron-clads")—and which, he said, had been sent out by the American Government.

He was not aware whether that list was authentic or not, for he had not seen it in an official paper, and he believed such statements were frequently made by New York journals through interested motives. It was possible, therefore, that the statement might be very much exaggerated; but, however that might be, it was no demonstration of a hostile character, and from what he knew of the official correspondence between the two Governments he could state that the United States Government had shown the very best disposition to deal with this question in a friendly, fair, and conciliatory manner. (Cheers.) To tell him, therefore, that the sending vessels-of-war off the coast was a source of danger was to tell him what he could not believe.

If the fishermen were left to themselves it was not impossible that collisions might arise which might lead to misunderstandings; but the presence of vessels of war, commanded by officers who felt the responsibility cast upon them, and who were anxious to prevent their country being involved in war, was the best security for the preservation of peace. The very fact, therefore, of the American Government having sent their fleet, was to his mind the best possible proof that they were desirous to maintain peace and to prevent the collisions which would otherwise be likely to take place. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Government had received from the United States Government very friendly offers of assistance in preventing any such collisions, and in bringing about a good understanding on the subject. Proposals having reference to the fishery question had been made on both sides, but for obvious reasons he could not, at present, lay them before the House, although he might say they were of a satisfactory nature. (Hear, hear.)

He hoped in a short time a result acceptable to this country would be arrived at, and this was now likely to be the case, since nothing could be more friendly and conciliatory than the course pursued by the United States with regard to the fisheries. (Hear.) He regarded the stoppage of the trade between the United States and our colonies as a disaster to both countries. It was not in the power of her Majesty's Government to force the trade upon the United States, and they were, therefore, compelled to leave the matter to public opinion in that country where the benefit they derived from the vast trade with our colonies would soon be discovered, and before very long would induce the United States Government to put an end to the restrictions which were so much to be deplored. (Hear.)

The O'Connor Don said he was at Washington at the time the notice of the termination of the treaty was given, and he thought the Government had pursued a very judicious course in reference to it.

Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. White thanked Mr. Watkin for having brought the subject forward.

Mr. Cardwell remarked that the bonding arrangements for the transit of goods by railway were not affected by the treaty, as they did not depend upon the treaty, but on the mutual interests and mutual relations existing between the two countries. It was the same with regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of Lake Michigan; and there was no intention of terminating those reciprocal arrangements. With regard to the fisheries, the Government were in friendly communication with the Government of the United States on the subject, and viewed with satisfaction, and not alarm, the presence of a naval force on the station.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD

$3,276,400 Gone to Europe This Morning.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamers *Java* and *Tripoli* sail to-day with $3,276,400 in gold.

Cyrus W. Field is a passenger on board the *Java*.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Jeff Davis' Trial—Opinion of Counsel—The Bernal-Keene Scandal—Death of General Scott, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Charles O'Conor, counsel for Jeff Davis, passed through Baltimore yesterday, just from Fortress Monroe, where he had a consultation with his client. The Baltimore *Gazette* of to-day, whose editors had a conference with Mr. O'Conor, says Mr. Davis is very anxious for a speedy trial, and his counsel have determined to urge the Government to take up the indictment at the coming term of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. It is understood, however, that the Government is not prepared to take this step, and that after the meeting of the Court Mr. Davis will either be permitted leave to find bail, or be released on parole.

Mr. Bernal, the English Consul, is out again to-day in another card, defending himself against John Henry Keene.

The flags on all of the public buildings and shipping are at half-mast to-day, in respect to the memory of General Scott.

Arrival of the Steamer "Smyrna."

BOSTON, May 30.—The steamer *Smyrna*, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 9th instant, arrived at this port to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Cotton dull, at 39@42c. Flour steady; sales of 800 bbls. Southern unchanged; sales of 500 bbls. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn steady; sales of 36,000 bushels at 83@85c. Beef steady. Pork steady, at $30·75. Lard firm, at 19@22½c. Whisky firm.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Illinois Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 96; Reading, 109½; Hudson River, 112½; Canton Company, 59½; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie, 61½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 60½; United States Coupons 1881, 109¼; United States Coupons 1862, 102½; do 1865, 102½; Ten-Forties, 96; Treasury 7·30s, 102½@102⅝. Gold, 138¼. Sterling Exchange quiet; Sixty day bills, 9¼@9½ ₱ cent; Three days, 11 ₱ cent.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Wheat scarce and firm; white $2 93@2 94. Oats firm at 75@76 cents. Flour quiet; Howard street superfine, $10 25@10 75. Provisions dull. Sugar firm and advancing. Coffee dull. Rio 16½@20½, in gold. Whisky firm; Ohio $2·28@2 28½.

W I N E.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1866.

In presenting "HYGIENIC WINE" to the notice of the public, we beg modestly to call your attention to the following true statements, viz.:—1st. HYGIENIC WINE is used by the better classes of people throughout Europe. 2d. It is approved by the most eminent physicians of America. 3d. It is approved by numerous "schools of Medicine," especially by the Imperial School of Medicine of Paris. 4th. It is not a secret preparation, but a scientific one, the ingredients of which are known to our most eminent physicians and is prescribed by them in all cases for which it is recommended. 5th. It contains no Alcohol or Whisky, but has for its base one of the finest of pure Wines. With such recommendations it will win its way into the favor of the American people. We rest on its merits alone. Its name implies its purposes. Hygienic Wine regulates the system throughout, imparting a healthful motion to the blood, and soothing the nerves. FOR LADIES it is just the thing. It possesses a pleasant taste, a rich delightful flavor, and imparts strength in all cases of weakness. As an appetizer it is unequalled, and nothing is so genial to the senses as its gently stimulating effects in assisting digestion. We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be pronounced the best tonic known in the country. Ask your druggist for Hygienic Wine.

Respectfully,

LAMBERT & KAMPING,
Sole Importers and Proprietors,
Nos. 31 and 33 BROADWAY,

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Treaties and Congresses in Europe.

From the Times.

The statement by the Emperor Napoleon that he detested the treaty of 1815, need scarcely have aroused any new suspicions of his sincerity upon the subject of French aggrandizement. Its provisions, while they were intended to assert the principle of legitimacy among European sovereigns, were expressly aimed at the extinction of the Bonaparte family as a ruling power. The restoration to their original status of provinces conquered by Napoleon, and the adjustment of the map of Europe so as to secure a *quasi* balance of power, were in one sense but incidents of the Vienna Congress. The powers represented at that Congress were induced to act together from a common danger, and a common desire for safeguards in the future. Since the date of the treaty it has been infringed so often, that it is now practically a dead letter. The distribution of territory which it effected has been continually disturbed, and the position of Napoleon *III* as Emperor of the French is not materially shaken by the *dictum* of the contracting powers that no Bonaparte should ever occupy the throne of France. But the spirit of the Vienna Congress survives. Unrepealed, the letter of the treaty remains in force. The question of legitimacy, laid aside in view of the fact of the establishment of a new empire, might at any future time be revived in favor of any interest which it might seem desirable to the great powers to uphold. The monarch who by them was reseated, was a representative of that legitimacy, and in the view of a number of Frenchmen of military antecedents and training, the family of the original Corsican still possess a claim to be his successor.

Now, the principle of legitimacy, as applied in European monarchical arrangements, is one which the course of modern events has partially thrust into desuetude, or, at all events, the right of a people to elect their own rulers has become more and more recognized. The acquiescence of the allies of France in her form of government, as developed under the *regime* of Louis Napoleon, was not only a matter of necessity, but was ultimately supported by real convictions of its justice. That the Emperor, standing before the world as a powerful but still elected monarch, should "detest" a principle which ignores his dynasty is not surprising. But what has this to do with the German question, or any possible interference of France therein? It seems to us that the two subjects—the Emperor's opinion of the Congress of 1815, and the present attitude of Austria, Prussia, and Italy, are widely different ones. He never did or could feel other than detestation of that treaty, and his scorn of the dynastic settlement of 1815 cannot but occasion very considerable uneasiness.

The President and Congress—An End to he Quarrel.

From the Herald.

Within a week, if Mr. Thaddeus Stevens keeps his word—and we sincerely hope that he will have pluck enough to keep it—the quarrel between the President and Congress will be brought to a decided issue. In his speech on Saturday, referring to the removal of officials who do not sustain the President, Mr. Stevens angrily exclaimed:—"It is time that we built up a wall against such tyranny as this. It is malfeasance in office. If I were a little younger—*and I shall be in a week, I think*—I would let these officers know that this is a grand inquest of the nation, before which men who are guilty in office shall be brought and their cases presented to another tribunal to try them." Mr. Stevens is quite right. The House of Representatives is a grand inquest before which guilty officials can be brought, and the Senate is a constitutional tribunal by which such cases may be tried. If the President be "treasonable," if his Secretaries are "recreant," if Senators are "apostate," and if the President and his Secretaries are "guilty of malfeasance in office," it is proper that they should be punished. Nobody can object to this. The Constitution commands it. Mr. Stevens has, therefore, a clear course before him. Let not his back bone bend nor his knees grow weak. Let him present his charges in due and legal form and let us have a trial. The country is all ready for this movement if the radicals are. Things cannot and ought not to go on any longer as they have been going on during the past few months. The best interests of the American people require that the quarrel between the President and Congress shall be ended in some way or other. The way that Mr. Stevens has chosen is, perhaps, the shortest, and consequently we are in favor of its adoption.

We believe that in the bitter quarrel which has lasted so long and caused so much ill-feeling, the President is entirely right and the radicals entirely wrong. We believe that the President is acting according to the Constitution, and that the radicals are trampling the Constitution under foot. We believe that the President's policy of reconstruction is safe, practical, national, and statesmanlike, and that the failure of the radicals to offer anything better or half as good, after many months of careful deliberation, ought to have been followed by a general and cordial acquiescence in the President's plan. We believe that the present Congress does not represent the sentiments of the people in regard to this great question, and that the people are with the President almost unanimously. This is our creed, and yet we call upon Mr. Stevens to make good the threat which he uttered on Saturday. It does not matter for what reason he uttered it.

His wishes in regard to the Pennsylvania appointments may have been disregarded; he may have been aggravated by the predestined failure of his reconstruction scheme in the Senate; but, whatever his motives, he has at length reached the logical conclusion of the radical programme, and we want to see the game played out. All through this quarrel the radicals have displayed the utmost consistency. They have struck repeated blows at the President; they have controlled his Cabinet; they have dared him to change his advisers; they have treated his vetoes contemptuously; they have annoyed him in every possible manner, and they have abused him in public and private upon every occasion.

To these outrages there have been merely verbal responses from the White House. Not until recently have radicals been removed from office; and even now the President has commenced at the little end of the hydra's tail, instead of chopping off its heads like a Hercules. But these removals, small as they are, have aroused the wrath of Mr. Stevens. He has already ordered a bill to be prepared depriving the President of his constitutional and time-honored prerogative, and he now proposes to impeach all the officials concerned in the affair. We sincerely trust that he will carry out his threat, and talk no more buncombe about the wonders he intends to perform.

We assume this position in relation to this quarrel, and state our views thus frankly and unreservedly, because it is evident that the people are heartily tired of having the Government disgraced at home and abroad by so violent a feud. What respect can anybody entertain for a country whose executive and legislative departments are openly and bitterly hostile? When the radicals declare that the President is a traitor, and the President asserts that Congress is led by rebels, it is time that some solution of the difficulty should be discovered. We have fought four years for the Union; we have sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money for the Union; our gallant armies under General Grant triumphed over the Southern Rebellion in order to restore the Union, but we are now more disunited than ever. This is somebody's fault; somebody is to blame for it, and the people insist upon a settlement of the dispute as to whether the President or Congress is responsible. From neither the President nor Congress can they obtain any satisfactory response. Thus far the President has the best of the argument, but the worst of the quarrel. He talks as though he were right; but the radicals act as though they were right. He insists that Southern representatives ought to be admitted to Congress; but the radicals keep them out. He insists that the South ought to be governed like the rest of the nation; but the radicals keep the South under the dominion of the bayonet and the Freedmen's Bureau. He issues orders, and by command of the radicals his own Cabinet officers disregard these orders. In the meantime here we are with half a country, heavy taxes, a depreciated currency, and the extremists of both parties only restrained from meditating revolutionary proceedings by the certainty that General Grant, who is acceptable to all parties, will be our next President. But the next Presidency is still a long way off, and this quarrel cannot continue until then without fearfully injuring the country. When a Congressman is permitted to accuse the President of treason, the Secretaries of malfeasance in office, and honorable Senators of apostacy, without being once called to order for his violations of parliamentary rules, and without a vote of censure being passed upon him, the most indifferent must be roused to an appreciation of the dangers of the situation. Such outbreaks are perilous to the public peace, fatal to the reputation of the United States, and indicative of an animosity that cannot be too promptly checked. The remedy which Mr. Stevens himself proposes is a severe one; but it is much better than doing nothing. If the President will take no decided step, if he will not change his Cabinet and call our leading generals and admirals into his councils, it remains for the radicals to force matters to an issue, just as they have always taken the initiative. We know precisely how the scheme of Mr. Stevens will end; we know that the President will be sustained both by Congress and the people. And it is for this very reason, and because we hope that this new attack will cause the President to act, and thus expose the weakness and punish the perfidy of these malcontents, that we eagerly second the proposal of Mr. Stevens, and pray that he may be young enough "within a week" to make good his threats and boasts.

Financial Inflation in England and its Results.

From the Daily News.

It has been for some time apparent that any seriously depressing excitement in the money market would have the effect of bearing down several English establishments which either had their origin in a period of unwise speculation, or which by imprudent ventures aided to intensify that speculation. Financial inflation in England was the consequent of causes that resulted from our recent war. At the time hostilities commenced large stocks of cotton in a raw, and especially in a fabricated state were held by the English manufacturers; and thus, while the stoppage of the American supply was disastrous to the working men, it led to such an advance in the price of cotton goods, that merchants and manufacturers, who from an overstocked market almost stared bankruptcy in the face, found themselves rolling in unexpected riches. The rise in the price of cotton also led to a great advance in the value of linen and woollen fabrics, and of commodities generally, so that almost all producers shared in the general prosperity.

In the disposition of their unexpected gains the possessors thereof once more set to work to establish the truth of the old adage, that money easily gotten is easily spent. Capital being most abundant, it could not find employment in the usual channels, except at very low rates of interest; so a new one was opened to receive it. This channel, which eventually widened into a perfect gulf, was the establishment of joint stock companies, with limited liabilities, for financial and industrial operations of every conceivable kind. Many old established trading firms were also turned into similar associations, much to the advantage of the parties disposing of the same. The projecting and manipulating of these companies became a mania, and the extent to which the mania spread in three years is exhibited in the following table:—

Companies projected.	*Capital authorized.*	*Capital offered.*	*Deposits.*
1863.....263	$500 265 000	$390,675 000	$44.377,750
1864.....282	779 487,500	532 615,000	62,729,000
1865.... 267	534,975,000	377,894.500	60,875,950
Total...832	$1.814 677,500	$1,301,184,500	$167,980.700

Thus the total capital intended to be embarked was not far short of two thousand millions of dollars; but many of the projects proved abortive, and in other instances the process of winding up, voluntarily or otherwise, had commenced at the date to which these figures are brought down. The aggregate capital of the new companies proposed during the three years almost reached the total amount invested in the construction of railways in the United Kingdom from the date of their commencement.

To exhibit the variety of enterprises these projects embraced, it is but necessary to survey the list for 1865, in which year the companies projected may be thus classified:—119 manufacturing and trading, 11 banking, 13 railway, 9 financial and discount, 32 building and investment, 7 assurance, 15 shipping, 49 mining, 5 gas, 12 hotels, and 15 miscellaneous; total, 287.

In addition to the $60,873,950 of deposits required during the year 1865 for the new companies inaugurated during that year, $36,898,200 more was called upon new issues of capital by previously existing companies—the capital of such issues being $75,453,000, and the premiums $2,697,500. The foreign loans introduced during the same year amounted to $231,181,815, of which $101,158,315 was called up. Some of these latter were, however, principally subscribed for in France, while one of the loans presented chiefly a conversion of pre-existing bonds. Consequently, only about $50,000,000 was required in England on this score, which, added to the $98,000,000 invested in the joint stock companies, gives a total of nearly $150,000,000 expended in foreign investments and home speculations during the year.

The concoctors of these public companies in many instances introduced clauses into the articles of agreement, that were directly inimical to the interests of the shareholders. Businesses were purchased for very large sums, without sufficient vouchers as to their value, and it was afterwards found that they had been bought much too dearly. Managers were provided for for a long term of years or for life, and in some cases even their widows and families secured in case of their decease. The remuneration of directors was fixed at exorbitant rates (in one case equal to one half the entire sum that might become applicable to dividend), and frequently without the slightest regard as to whether a profit was earned or not. Clauses were artfully drawn fencing in the directors on every side, and virtually preventing the shareholders, however dissatisfied, obtaining an insight into the real state of affairs, or effecting any change in the direction. But people with plethoric pockets cared not for such trivial matters as these; they were promised enormous dividends, and that was sufficient; but they have now learned to their cost that fine promises, like fine words, butter no parsnips.

Thus guarded against intrusion, and screened against the peering of inquisitive eyes, the artful managers of these associations were enabled, by false pretenses and "cooked" accounts, to give a fictitious value to their shares, and to win the confidence of speculative money-lenders, who freely discounted their paper. But as soon as the prospect of a European war caused a heavy decline in securities and shares, these offsprings of financial inflation were the first to feel the effects of the rising storm, and one after another exhibited their internal rottenness to the outward world. They sank under the first breath of wind that was wafted over the commercial horizon. With their fall, confidence was lost in the various financial establishments that had succoured them. Then came the panic, and then those houses soon followed in the wake of their proteges. As is the case in every commercial crisis, houses that have done a more legitimate business have, too, been compelled to suffer, but fewer establishments of this kind have found it necessary to close their doors on the present occasion than is usual in such convulsions in trade.

The storm has now subsided. As it was entirely engendered by an unwise speculation that was confined within the limits of the British Isles—though doubtless precipitated by a foreign element—it is more than likely that its disastrous effects will only be felt within the same boundaries. The recent panic in London will obviously have a tendency for a time to disturb prices in this country, but beyond that we have not much cause to fear any evil results will arise from it in our own community.

Give us the Soda Ash Manufacture.

From the Tribune.

Soda ash within ten days has gone up half a cent a pound.

Well, what of that? Just this:—For the bread that we Americans eat—for the window-glass that lights our houses, and in part shelters us from the weather—for every pound of hard soap we use—for every sheet of our letter, cap, and printing paper—for the bleaching of our cotton cloths, and very many other blessings, we are absolutely dependent on Great Britain. Her manufacturers of soda ash have the monopoly of furnishing the United States with that article, indispensably necessary in itself and in its correlative products to the supply of the commonest wants of our social and domestic life. There is not a soda ash manufactory in the United States. There are the skeletons of many, killed dead by a competition under free trade tariffs or free trade clauses in protective tariffs, which represents the difference of wages paid to common laborers in the United States and Great Britain—50 cents a day there, and $1·50 a day here. But there is not a single living, kicking soda ash factory in our whole country.

Let us restate this our nation's dependence. If a war should break out between Great Britain and the United States, we should be instantly cut off from our supply of the materials to make bread, soap, glass, and paper. The manufacturing interests dependent upon soda ash and its correlatives would forthwith be brought to the greatest distress or to absolute ruin; so soon as the imported stock on hand was exhausted, we should have to depend on blockade-running to obtain the chemical element necessary to enable the nation to wash its clothes and raise its bread and cakes. In the event of such a war soda ash would go up to two dollars a pound. Indeed, it could not be got at any price. Our people would expirte with a wide-spread distress their folly in not having encouraged and established the manufacture of this article of prime and indispensable necessity, at least to the point of independence of foreign supply.

But soda ash has gone up half a cent a pound. It is a new fluctuation, which we simply wish to employ in urging the solemn duty to make this nation independent of Great Britain for the comfort of its social and domestic life. The fluctuation in the price of soda ash in 1865 was between 3½ cents the pound and 12½ cents. During much of that time, the profit the British manufacturers and importers made out of us ranged between 200 and 400 per cent. Money enough was sent out of this country to pay inordinate profits to foreigners to have paid for the successful establishment here of the soda ash manufacture in at least eight different States, and to have secured a permanently low and steady price of the article in all the American markets. This rise of half a cent a pound—a British tax on every glass, soap, paper, and cotton manufacturer in this country—will not excite a protest. How wise it would be for these manufacturers, quitting forever their chronic protests against a tariff on soda ash, to unite in demanding one that should immediately establish the manufacture here and save them forever from these inevitable fluctuations in the price of the foreign article, and the extravagant profits from which only home competition between established producers saves the consumer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t6 5

☞ THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER.
TREASURER
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

☞ FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. B. Bowen No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.
5 3 30t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

☞ JUST PUBLISHED— By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, S. W. corner SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, May 28th, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all Rag and Bone Establishments in this city are declared to be nuisances, prejudicial to public health, and must be closed from JUNE 1st until OCTOBER 1st, unless permitted to be kept open by application to and permission by the Board of Health.

By order of the Board of Health.
HORATIO G. SICKEL,
Health Officer.
5 29 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 29, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, DOCK Street, on MONDAY June 4, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Secretary.
5 29 6t*

☞ OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS) by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,

AND

UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Plain Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth etc.

Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE

AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.

Also, Dining-Room Furniture,

AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

STOVES RANGES. &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET,

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27

THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are warranted to BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.

NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE OR ASHES,

And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES- 27 WRINGER.

The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa

27 THE CELEBRATED 27

DOTY WASHING MACHINE.

For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27

ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC. AT G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25fmwlm] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVERWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26]

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS'
SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS,
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street.
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 24§

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove, delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To JAMES MARONEY, Administrator of the Estate of Phebe Maroney, deceased—Greeting:—

We command you as before we did, that laying aside all business and excuses whatever you be and appear in your own proper person before the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans' Court, at a Court to be held on FRIDAY, the first day of June, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be dismissed from your office as Administrator as aforesaid, and further, to abide the order of the Court in the premises, etc., and hereof fail not under a penalty of one hundred pounds.

{SEAL.} Witness the Honorable Joseph Allison, Esq. at Philadelphia the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. ALFRED J. FORTIN,
5 26 sw 2t* Pro Clerk O. C.

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

RESTAURANT
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER Manager.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 310

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

A Necessary Provision.—The ordinance passed by Select Council to promote public cleanliness and health will be considered in Common Council on Thursday. It provides that all persons desiring to connect with any of the sewers in the street shall make application at the Department of Surveys, and pay for the privilege, $7·50 for all premises not exceeding sixteen feet in width, and all over that width $10, except they have paid proportionably for the construction of the said sewer, in which case the sum of $3 shall be paid. The Chief Engineer and Surveyor is authorized to appoint a competent person in each Survey District to make such connections with the sewers, and the expenses thereof (excepting the repairing) to be defrayed by the person to whom the privilege is granted. When privilege is granted to connect with any sewer, the Department of Surveys is authorized to issue a license.

The ordinance also provides that no new dwelling-house, store, or other building shall be erected on any street or alley in which there is a sewer, without providing an underground connection, by drain pipes, with the sewer, for carrying off all drainage that would otherwise flow over the footway; and in all cases where there are gutters now over the footway which, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, are objectionable, and are situated upon a street where there is a sewer, or where, in the erection of new buildings after the passage of this ordinance, the directions herein specified have been disregarded, it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to give written notice to the owner or occupants of the premises to connect with the sewer by underground drainage; and, in case of non-compliance with said notice for the space of thirty days, there shall be incurred a penalty of $30 for each month of failure.

No license shall be hereafter granted to make connection with a sewer for the purpose of preventing the overflow of a privy well, and no substance shall be conducted into a sewer which will not be carried off by suspension in water; and all such sewer connections now existing shall be cut off by the Chief Commissioner of Highways within thirty days after written notice has been served. It shall be the duty of each passenger railroad company occupying the streets, whenever the track may be over a sewer, to make, at their own expense, a connection between the horse-path of their track and the underlying sewer, at such points and in such manner as shall be approved by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor; and upon the failure of the company to do the work, it is made the duty of the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have the same done and the cost to be paid by the company. On all connections with sewers made by persons in violation of the ordinance, a penalty of $50 will be incurred.

Removal of Nuisances.—The Committee on Health of Councils have inspected all books, papers, etc., at the office of the Board of Health, and reported that of the $20,000 appropriated for special sanitary purposes, $11,574·01 had been expended up to the 1st of May, the principal portion being for the payment of salaries of five clerks and twenty-seven Sanitary Inspectors. The report also states that up to May 1 the inspectors had reported 9195 nuisances, and the citizens 670, making a total of 9865. Of these there were 103 streets; 6 sewers; 10 gutters; 2 alleys; 14 courts; 2 docks; 111 houses; 473 yards; 879 cellars; 4492 full privies; 176 foul do.; 122 leaky do.; 17 water-closets; 171 drains; 208 alleys; 39 hog pens; 31 horse stables; 27 cow stables; 101 manure heaps; 57 vacant lots; 5 rag and bone shops; 2 factories; 34 slaughter houses and yards; 27 ponds of water; 1 bone and bone-boiling factory; 20 cellar residences; and 93 dead animals; making a total of 7673. Of these, 2192 were removed by owners of different premises. Total number of complaints returned as now complied with, and placed in the hands of the Health Officer, 1266. There has been paid into the City Treasury for permits to clean privy wells, declared to be nuisances upon examination of Inspectors, from November 19, 1865, to May 1, 1866, $5260·83, and $500 for extra licenses issued.

Our "Fourth."—The Chairman of the Committee on Quarters and Subsistence for the soldiers that will participate in the reception of the State flags, on the Fourth of July, has addressed a circular to the Presidents of the city fire companies, asking what can be done by those organizations to quarter and subsist the guests. The circular says:—"It has been found almost impossible to procure proper and sufficient accommodations for them, as all the Philadelphia Homes for Soldiers have been closed, and no longer exist. Free transportation will be provided to these brave men by all the railroads in the State, both in coming and returning. It is hoped that their stay here, during the days of the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, will be free of cost to them, that they may bear with them forever the associated memories of their, *our* consecrated flags, and the warm and living hospitalities of our city, and of its most numerous and powerful organizations".

The Good Will Steam Fire Company have already acted on the proposition, we understand, and offer to provide for from 50 to 100 soldiers while in the city.

Abducting Children.—A case was before Alderman Hurley yesterday, in which two females were charged with abducting children from the Northern Home for Friendless Children. One of the defendants is the aunt of the children, who, though the mother of them, Mrs. Ellen McDermott, is living, is averse to their being in the Home. Last year she sued out a writ of habeas corpus to obtain custody of John McDermott, but was not successful, Judge Ludlow deciding against her. Afterwards two of the children were taken from the Home, upon a representation that satisfied the Managers, and given over to her and the other defendant. They now refuse to tell where the children are, though they admit they know. Meanwhile the mother's health has given way, and she is very anxious to see the children. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but before the testimony had been all heard, the defendants, under the advice of counsel, waived a hearing, and entered bail for their appearance at Court.

National Riflemen's Gathering.—Considerable interest is manifested by the rifle clubs of the United States in the great gathering of riflemen to take place at Chicago, from the 13th to the 17th of June. Prizes consisting of money and articles of value are being sent to the Committee from all parts of the Union and Germany. The Philadelphia Rifle Club, which will be represented, sends as a prize a set of china-ware numbering seventy-two pieces, and valued at two hundred dollars. The German Rifle sends six rifles, of the value of $300, from Germany. From Bremen, a silver piece of table furniture of the value of $100 has been received. Other prizes, consisting of United States bonds, cash, tea-sets, gold watches, jewelry, a sheep, a steer, etc., valued in the aggregate at $3100, will be distributed to the winners. The occasion will be one of much interest to all those fond of such matters.

Park Improvements.—The grounds around Fairmount Water Works are now in splendid order, and present a very attractive appearance. On the north side of the reservoir, near to the tower, a marble fountain, eight feet high, including pedestal, filled with flowers, has been erected. Near it, a unique rustic summer house is nearly completed—it is twenty-four feet across, with four wings, facing each of the roads. The improvements at Fairmount Park are also progressing quite rapidly. Both places are visited daily by thousands of our citizens, as well as strangers in the city.

Merchants and Hotel Keepers, Take Notice.—The City Treasurer is now engaged in receiving mercantile taxes and the amount due for tavern licenses. The mercantile tax will be received until the 25th of June, and all bills unpaid at that time will be placed in the hands of officers for collection. The receipts from this source will be much greater this year than any previous one, in consequence of new classes being assessed under a recent act of the Legislature.

Cohocksink Creek Culvert.—This large and important culvert, which drains a large portion of the north and northwestern part of the city, is fast losing its capacity, in consequence of refuse matter emptying into it from culverts and factories from Front street to the Delaware river, a distance of nearly half a mile. The attention of the Highway Department has frequently been called to the condition of this culvert, but so far no effort has been made to have it cleaned out. There are three culverts at Front street, each eleven feet in diameter, and their full capacity is necessary for the proper drainage of the section along the line of the sewers; but at present the three are more than one-third filled with mud, bricks, etc. The safety of the culverts, and the health of the neighborhood, demand that the work of cleansing should be commenced at once.

A Porcine Raid.—Within the past few days agents of the Board of Health have been seizing hogs in the First and Twenty-fourth Wards, in accordance with a notice in a proclamation issued by the Board of Health on the 24th of April, to the effect that after the expiration of fifteen days the law prohibiting the keeping of hogs in certain portions of the city would be enforced. This has caused some complaint on the part of persons whose hogs were seized, who claim that they had no knowledge that such a regulation was to be enforced. Due notice was, however, given, but probably escaped attention on account of being in a proclamation containing several other subjects. Persons who are keeping hogs in violation of law should at once remove them, as it is the determination of the Board of Health to have the law enforced.

Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.—A man named Bolton was held in $600 bail yesterday afternoon by Recorder Eneu, upon an alleged charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that a company known as the North Carolina Colony Company advertise tracts of land of one hundred acres each, for sale at $2 an acre. Several young men have applied at the office of the Company, and have been compelled to pay down $50, with the understanding that the remaining amount was to be paid in such a time. These men have visited the locality wherein the land was said to be located, but found that the same belonged to other parties. Mr. McClemens, one of the swindled parties, testified that he paid $50 over to Mr. Bolton. The defendant was held for a further hearing on Friday next.

Completed.—The forty-eight inch water main, connecting the turbine wheels at Fairmount with the Corinthian avenue reservoir, is now in working order, and yesterday water was passing through it at the rate of from 10,000 to 12,000 gallons per minute. This amount of water is supplied by the three turbine wheels in the new wheel-house, to which are attached six pumps. The completion of this connection enables the Chief Engineer to stop the Spring Garden works until the weather gets hot, and supply the entire city, except Kensington and the Twenty-fourth Ward, from the Fairmount Works.

Tax Receipts.—The receipts from municipal taxes are not very heavy at the present time, amounting daily to $5000 or $7000. There is still a large amount due on the duplicate of 1866, and all who pay now receive a discount of one per cent. a month for the balance of the year. Every citizen should avoid becoming a delinquent when the year closes, and thus save heavy costs and the danger of sale by the authorities.

Important to Fire Companies.—The Committee on Trusts and Fire of Councils commence their annual visit to the different fire companies on Monday next, for the purpose of reporting their condition. The hose and hook and ladder companies cannot obtain their annual appropriations until the Committee make their report to Councils.

Delegates Elected.—The organization in the Fifth Ward known as the Boys in Blue, have elected the following delegates to the Soldiers' Convention to be held in Pittsburg next month:—Captain Charles McKinley, Lieutenant H. Godshall, Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Foulk, Major C. Borbridge, and Sergeant James J. Patterson.

Malice Aforethought.—Alderman Thomas had two men before him a few days since, on the charge of entering a greenhouse of Mrs. G. W. Carpenter, at Germantown, and destroying several valuable plants. They were fined $25 each, and held to bail for their future good behavior.

A Good Work.—Workmen are now engaged in cleansing the dock at the foot of Washington street, on the Delaware. The mud is to be removed as far out as the Port Warden's line. The work is being done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Wharves and Landings.

Nominations.—The Republican members of Select Council have made the following caucus nominations:—For Directors of Girard College—Cyrus Horne, G. E. Rhoads, and R. M. Foust. Trustees of City Ice Boat—William G. Taylor and William S. Grant.

More Butter Cheats.—The Clerks of the Markets seized 169 lumps of butter last week, all being less than a pound in weight. 46 of these lumps were taken from one dealer in the Eastern Market.

New Paper Mill.—A new and extensive paper mill is now being constructed at the corner of Third and Canal streets. The building is of brick, and when completed will present a very handsome appearance.

The Schuylkill River Railway.—The work of constructing the Schuylkill River Railway was commenced on Friday last. The road, it is expected, will be completed from Gray's Ferry to Fairmount by the 25th of June.

Commissioners for Building the South Street Bridge.—The Commissioners appointed by act of Legislature to build a bridge over the Schuylkill, at South street, are to hold a meeting next week for the purpose of organizing.

Mad Dog Shot.—A dog that showed unmistakable symptoms of madness was shot yesterday in Columbia avenue, near Broad street.

Vineland, N. J.—Several manufacturing companies are starting in this place. A company for the manufacture of Shaker Hoods and Straw Goods on a large scale; a Fruit Canning Company; an Agricultural Implement Company, and other establishments. The proprietor, Charles K. Landis, Esq., has erected several large factory buildings, with steam-power and rooms to rent; also, a foundry. This place is rapidly growing in importance. There is more improvement going on at the present time than any time previous.

A Million of People in Calcutta.—The British authorities in Calcutta have just completed a census of the city. The whole population, including the suburbs, is one million souls. Excluding Hourah, the Surrey side, and all the great suburbs like Garden Reach, there are said to be 378,666 inhabitants, of whom 11,067 are Europeans and Americans, 10,950 Indo-Europeans, 33 Greeks, 722 Armenians, 408 Chinese, 113,365 Mussulmans, and 239,380 Hindoos. Of these there are 100 children to 475¼ adults, and 100 females to 159 males. All live in 15,976 brick houses and 42,917 huts.

A Bride's Dower.—On Tuesday, 1st of May, the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, Wapping (London), was in a state of great liveliness, the cause being the marriage of one of the "hundred pound girls," the name given to the successful candidates who are educated and trained in the asylum founded by Mr. Henry Raine, a brewer in that region, in the year 1719, and the celebration of other ceremonies in connection therewith, in accordance with the will of the donor.

—The last fashionable bonnet which appeared on the promenade in Paris, consisted of a single vine-leaf of pink silk, laid flat on the top of the head, the said vine-leaf being edged with glass pendants, imitating dew-drops, and kept in its place by a pair of pink strings.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 13 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Stage Manager..........W. A. MOORE.
Prompter..........F. O. SAVAGE.

(By the kind permission of Mrs. John Drew),
GRAND TESTIMONIAL FAREWELL BENEFIT
TENDERED TO
MR. AND MRS. FRANK MORDAUNT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING May 30 1866
The following artists have kindly volunteered:—
Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES,
Miss MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,
(The celebrated Union Spy).
Miss KATE PALMER.
Mons. LEON,
THE NEW WALNUT STREET THEATRE COMPANY
(by kind permission of T. J. Hemphill, Esq.)
To commence with the
COLLEEN BAWN
Eily O'Connor (first time, with songs),
Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
Sheelah (with Barn-door Jig)..........Mrs F. MORDAUNT
Myles-na-Coppaleen..........Mr F. MORDAUNT
Other Characters by the ARCH STREET THEATRE COMPANY and WALNUT STREET COMPANY.
After which the
MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac..........Miss Major PAULINE CUSHMAN
Mr. Flighty..........Mr F. MORDAUNT
Assisted by Miss Kate Palmer, Miss Effie Germon, etc.
MONS. LEON IN THE SAILOR'S HORNPIPE.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE, Mr. F. MORDAUNT,
By special request. To conclude with
BOMBASTES FURIOSO.
Distaffina..........Mrs F. MORDAUNT
Other characters by members of
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
THE CELEBRATED GERMANIA ORCHESTRA
Charles Schmidt, Conductor

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Box Sheet is now open at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets; RISLEY'S Continental News Exchange; Office of the "Evening Programme;" and at the Academy from 9 to 3. Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8. 5 29 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..........Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 30,
THIRD NIGHT
THIRD NIGHT
OF THE
SPARKLING AND VIVACIOUS
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
who will appear in
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
The performance will commence with John Brougham's popular extravaganza entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
OR THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Pocahontas..........Miss ADA WEBB
Captain John Smith..........Miss EMMA WEBB
To conclude with the serio-comic Drama, in two acts, entitled
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
Augusta Polinski, Michael } ....Miss EMMA WEBB
Catharine..........Miss ADA WEBB
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 2,
A GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 30,
Thirty-third Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this occasion in his great assumption of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's Historical Play in five acts, of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
De Mauprat..........Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Baradas..........Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
Thursday—Seventeenth Night of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR BOOTH.
First time in Philadelphia as THE STRANGER.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Begins at 8 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 30,
THIRD AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MRS. JOHN DREW,
MRS. JOHN DREW.
Her only appearance as
NELLY ARMROYD,
NELLY ARMROYD,
in Watts Phillips' Great Play
LOST IN LONDON.
LOST IN LONDON.
Nelly Armroyd..........Mrs JOHN DREW
Supported by Mrs. C. Henri, McKee Rankin, Owen Marlowe, S. Hemple, Everham, Etc.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW
MRS JOHN DREW IN THREE PIECES,
COMEDY, DRAMA, FARCE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........H. A. EARNSHAW
Will open for the Summer Season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

FOR ONLY ONE WEEK.—BIERSTADT'S last work, "STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," will be exhibited for one week longer, at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's No 914 CHESNUT street, for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home, single tickets, Twenty-five Cents. 5 29 6t

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29¼ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9 wa

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY Secretary. 10 tuths rp

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m* ALBERT D. COOKE.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS,
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 26 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
ANOTHER SUCCESS
ANOTHER SUCCESS
ANOTHER SUCCESS
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!
MARVIN'S PATENT TRIUMPHANT!
Messrs. W. M. BIRD & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—
Gentlemen:—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King street, April 5, which destroyed "Robb's" block, and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public.
Respectfully yours,
W. I. TRIM.
The above Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(Masonic Hall), Philadelphia,
5 28 12t and No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

RANDALL & CO,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

WASHING MACHINE.
BEST IN THE CITY.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For sale at the Furniture Store of
J. HAAS,
5 26 No. 837 MARKET Street.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from..........	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do..........	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do..........	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 50
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING..........	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do..........	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do..........	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do do..........	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
2 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS, is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages, MONEY AND BULLION, and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS, and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.
5 11 18t

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. [illegible] should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
[illegible] Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
B. A. Davis, No. 320 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Frankford street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
B. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 512 S. Front street.
F. W. Heward, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 119 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Burns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. B. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
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The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.
DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.
This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.
DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.
N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

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TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

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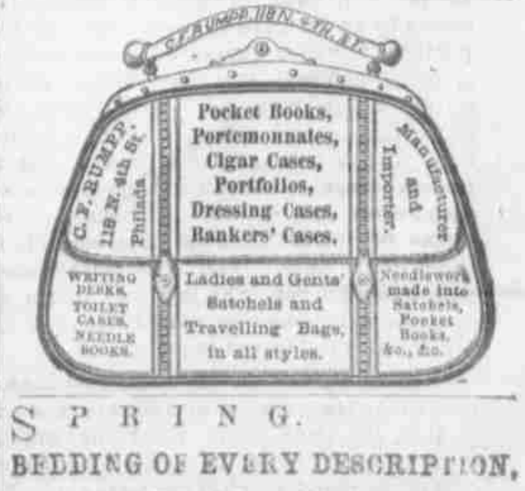
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BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
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Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

General Scott—Political Reminiscences.

The death of such a man as General Scott, whose public career extends over the lives of almost two generations, is an unusual event in any country. He had been a commissioned officer of the United States for more than *fifty-eight* years. He was made a Brigadier-General fifty-two years ago last March. Fifty years ago he was offered a position in the Cabinet. His early manhood was contemporaneous with the declining years of the great actors in the Revolutionary struggle. The elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Burr, Hamilton, Pinckney, King, and others of that class of men were still alive and mingling in political life, much as our older men like Seward, Reverdy Johnson, and the like are now. General Scott saw these men pass off of the stage one by one, and their places filled by that younger generation of statesmen comprising such names as John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton, and others. These in turn passed away, and the old veteran survived to behold still another generation of public men—the Sewards, Chases, Sumners, Fessendens, etc. of our day. General Scott had been a witness of, and we might almost say an actor in, every important event which transpired in this country from the administration of James Monroe to that of Andrew Johnson. His career was almost as much political as military. He was selected for the performance of most important civil duties by almost every President who was in office during his public life.

General Scott had been prominently and favorably before the public for forty years, when in 1852 he was nominated for the Presidency. That he was defeated by a man then so insignificant and utterly unknown, that nine out of every ten men even of his own party, upon hearing of his nomination, asked, "Who *is* Franklin Pierce?" is one of the most striking illustrations of the "ingratitude of republics" on record. The causes of his defeat, however, may now be plainly traced. Four years before, in 1848, General Zachary Taylor, fresh from the fields of his glorious achievements in Mexico, had been borne by popular acclaim to the Presidency. The questions of freedom in the territories that we had just acquired from Mexico and of the admission of California as a free State, were then agitating the public mind. It was the day of the Wilmot Proviso—the day when Martin Van Buren stood upon the platform of "no more slave States, and no more slave territory."

The South was restive and threatening, but found on the part of President Taylor a positive and incorruptible patriotism which stood as an impassable barrier to all its efforts. William H. Seward was then just opening his splendid career in the Senate of the United States, and it was one of the special grievances of the South in those days that the New York Senator was too influential with the President. Death cut short the administration of President Taylor, and Vice-President Fillmore succeeded to the vacant office. It was a turning point in the destiny of the nation. Fillmore abandoned the policy of his predecessor; there were no more complaints that Seward was too powerful at the White House; the fatal compromise measures of 1850 were passed; the moral sense of the nation was shocked and debauched by the Fugitive Slave bill; Webster fell, and made his 7th of March speech; the pro-slavery reaction had fairly set in, and every day it accumulated fresh volume and force. It was the era when political atheism ran riot, when to maintain that God's law was "higher" than man's was to encounter the anathemas of godless priests and politicians—that dark era when even the Church seemed to swing loose from her moorings, and Doctors of Divinity voluntarily covered themselves with shame by saying, as one of them did, that he would not hesitate to send his own mother, if a fugitive, back into slavery!

The Presidential election of 1852 found the country in this condition. It was the last canvass made by the Whig party. It had drunk the fatal poison of pro-slavery degradation, and its days were numbered. General Scott's great name and illustrious services could not save it. The Democratic party had become the chosen and accepted instrument of the pro slavery conspirators against the life of the nation. The Whig party humbled itself in vain. It had performed its mission, and was destined to pass out of history as a political organization. The hero of forty years' labors in the service of his country, and who had but recently led its victorious columns in triumph to the Halls of the Montezumas, was shamefully, disgracefully beaten by an insignificant and unknown local politician! "Poor Pierce" assumed the robes of office; and from that time forward the pro-slavery zealots held the reins of power, and drove the country furiously towards destruction. The Nebraska bill was passed, and the Kansas struggle commenced. Buchanan succeed Pierce, only to prove, if possible, a more supple instrument than his predecessor in the hands of the slave power. The crash came in 1860, when the people at last took alarm, and by a peaceful revolution placed Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair.

From the accession of Millard Fillmore, in 1850, to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, in 1861, the slave power ruled the country. General Scott's defeat in 1852 was but an incident in the grand march of events towards their destined end. The South could not trust him. They doubted his fealty, and how well they had measured their man was made apparent when the dark hours of detection, desertion, and treason enveloped the country in 1860-61.

It was a signal mercy of God that General Scott was permitted to live long enough to behold the utter overthrow of the slave power in this country. He survived to behold the flag which, more than half a century ago, he had carried upon the deadly fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, still floating in triumph over every foot of the national domain. He saw it followed by a million of brave hearts, through a contest unequalled in the annals of war. He saw it, at last, float over a land unpolluted by the tread of a slave.

A Convenient Doctrine.

The Democrats have a very ingenious and comfortable way of theorizing in regard to the Rebellion and its consequences. If it is proposed that the Rebel States lost any of their rights or privileges, the reply is, "No, the Rebellion was the work of *individuals*." If, on the other hand, it is proposed to proceed against the Rebels themselves as individuals, the quick rejoinder is, "These men did but follow the fortunes of their *States*."

The treason of the individual is thus made to shield the rebellion of the State, while the rebellion of the State is held to justify the treason of the individual. And the beauty of the thing is that nobody suffers on account of the Rebellion except the loyal men who put it down. South Carolina, under this pleasing doctrine, can claim equal power in the nation with Pennsylvania, and Jeff. Davis, when he comes to be tried for treason, can plead that he did but follow the lead of his State, to whom his first allegiance was due.

This is a most convenient doctrine for States and individuals that feel inclined to try their hands at the pleasant little pastime of revolution and civil war. It relieves rebellion completely of some of the unpleasant features that have hitherto been supposed to be associated with it, and makes treason a harmless recreation for discontented and ambitious patriots. A State can secede, rebel, make war against the Union, enter into an unlawful confederacy with other States, and not lose any of its rights or privileges. It will still be a State of the Union, entitled to its Representatives and Senators in Congress. It can have the double advantage of having armies in the field fighting against the Union, and Representatives in Congress voting against it. Its citizens can commit all the crimes of traitors and enjoy all the privileges of citizens.

If *this* be the true idea of the Constitution of the United States—and the Democratic theory involves just this—then our fathers must have framed that celebrated instrument in the interest of anarchy rather than of order; and the celebrated "rope of sand" is a very large and strong cable compared with the bond that holds this Government together. Fortunately, the people generally do not hold to the Democratic theory. They regard rebellion and civil war as a little too serious matters to be gotten along with so jauntily. *They* hold that treason and rebellion are crimes which justly forfeit civil rights and political power. We think that the popular idea is the true one, and is likely to prevail.

GREAT FIRE AT SARATOGA.

Congress Hall Totally Destroyed—Loss $170,000—Insurance $100,000—History of the Building, Etc.

Saratoga Springs, May 29.—This well-known and leading American watering place has suffered another severe and damaging blow by fire in the destruction of the Congress Hall Hotel this morning. At twenty minutes past twelve the flames were discovered in the north wing of the building, and issuing from the apartment known as the ironing and linen room, wherein the women ironers had been at work until an unusually late hour last night, to be in readiness for the annual opening of the house, which was to take place to-day. The frailty of the immense structure was soon apparent in the instantaneous spread of the flames, and but little more than an hour elapsed before it was a complete and impressive heap of ruins. The glare of the fire was plainly visible in Troy, Albany, Schenectady, and throughout all the adjacent country.

Though the village has recently been supplied with a steam fire engine, the appliance was out of order, and the only available fire apparatus consisted of two indifferent hand engines. The fire did not extend further, happily, beyond Congress Hall than the bath-houses on Putnam street, north, which were consumed. The damage to the trees and foliage on the main street was disastrous, and at one time it was feared that Union Hall, opposite, from this cause, would share the fate of its more unfortunate neighbor. The exterior of Union Hall was considerably blistered, and the building was only saved from destruction by a profuse use of water thrown over it from pails. The entire loss will foot up one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

The building and appurtenances were insured for one hundred thousand dollars, there being a separate insurance upon the furniture of from seventeen to twenty-five thousand dollars. There were no stores in the building, and the silver-plate had not yet been removed from the private residence of Mr. Hathorn, one of the proprietors. It is really gratifying to know that while the total destruction of this edifice is a very great loss, and all the more painful from the proximity of its occurrence to the opening of the season, still there is and will be ample room and accommodation for all who may contemplate spending the season here. The Marvin House, a large and commodious hotel, just finished; the Union Hall, the Clarendon and several minor houses, together with innumerable cottages and boarding-houses, still remain; and it is everywhere felt that the new season, notwithstanding this gigantic calamity, so similar to the disaster to the "States" last year, will be an uncommonly brilliant one. It is said, and the suggestion seems both timely and sensible, that a very large number of cosy, light, and airy cottages will be immediately erected to add to the attractions and accommodations of the season. There is a very general feeling of gloom at the calamity that has befallen the village, and throughout the country the *habitues* of Congress Hall will feel sad, indeed, that their old resting place has been so suddenly erased.

Congress Hall was built in the year 1812, by Mr. Gideon Putnam, and it was while superintending the work upon the building that he fell and injured himself, and afterwards died of his wounds. The hotel was kept in the family for a number of years, when a Mr. Van Schoenhoven took it. He left it in his will to his son-in-law, and in 1850 the only surviving heir, Mr. E V. Kinsey, came into possession, all his relatives being burned or drowned, or both, on the ill-fated steamboat *Henry Clay*. Mr. H. H. Hathorn, the last proprietor, bought the house on the 8th of September, 1854, and had retained his right in it ever since. He has had partners with him, but he himself had been the man of the establishment. The large number of improvements which had been made in and around the hotel are too numerous to mention, but they were such as made it equal, if not superior, to any in the place. A new office had been made in the front of the building, which included the room formerly occupied as a bar-room, and extended back as far as the piazzas. The bar room had been sent down stairs, as also several other branches of hotel appointments. The magnificent piazza which formerly extended the entire length of the building, had been put around the north side and made that side look even better than before. Mr. Hathorn had announced his intention of opening the hotel on Monday, May 28.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Snow in May.—Snow fell in Chenango county, N. Y., on Tuesday, and at Binghamton on Wednesday last. It also fell in New Hampshire to a depth of several inches.

CHOLERA.

Arrival of the Steamship "Union" from Liverpool—Thirty Deaths During the Passage—Fifteen Cases now at Quarantine—Report of the Deputy Health Officer.

The cholera has again made its appearance at Quarantine. The recent reports from England concerning the epidemic prepared the health authorities for the event, but they have not been able to make such preparations for the disease as would have been wise or sufficient. There is no place where the well can be landed—no quarters for the sick except the *Falcon*. Before the patients on one vessel can be cared for and released, another ship freighted with the disease comes; and, we regret to say, there is no immediate prospect of better accommodations for those who arrive here from infected ports.

The steamship *Union* left Liverpool on the 13th instant with 434 passengers. Out of this number she lost 31 by cholera during the passage. Two of the crew also died of the disease, making a total of 33 deaths in 16 days out of less than 500 persons. From this death record it would seem that the disease was unusually violent. Besides this, however, she had 15 cases on board at the time of arrival yesterday afternoon.

Our quarantine arrangements are notoriously bad. When the *Union* arrived the only hospital ship we have was half filled with convalescents from the *Virginia*. These had to be removed to make room for the sick from the *Union*. Besides this, the treatment of the disease on hulks is attended with danger, and the mortality list is always greater than when the patients are removed to the shore.

The case of the *England* illustrates this fact very forcibly. When she arrived at Halifax those who were taken ashore were soon disinfected. In a short time they re-embarked, and no further case of cholera occurred; but out of 173 sick persons who were removed to a hulk for treatment only five remain. This shows the necessity for some place on land where patients of this class may be treated, and we earnestly hope for the sake of humanity the efforts that are now being made to procure a locality of this kind may be successful.

The following letter from the Superintendent of the hospital ship *Falcon* was received by Dr. Swinburne yesterday afternoon, during the session of the Board of Health:—

Hospital Ship "Falcon," Quarantine, New York, May 29.—Dr. Swinburne—Dear Sir:—We have just boarded the steamship *Union*, from Liverpool, with four hundred passengers. Thirty-one died at sea, and two of the crew. There are now from twelve to twenty sick. We cannot find the exact number until we commence to transfer them to the *Falcon*, which we will do immediately. We are sending all the convalescents from the *Falcon* to the *Saratoga*, and hope that all the *Virginia's* passengers will get off to-morrow, so as to make room for the passengers of the *Union*. I asked the captain of the *Union* whether he had the passengers of the *Helvetia*. He replied that he did not know; but a cabin passenger said that he had heard that some of them were on board. Send me a good cook, if possible. Do not be uneasy about us, for we can get along well. Very respectfully,

James O'Rourke.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER.

The following note from the Deputy Health Officer was read to the Board of Health. It was also addressed to Dr. Swinburne:—

The British steamship *Union*, from Liverpool, C. H. Palmer commanding, has just arrived. She lost on the passage 30, most of them by cholera. She has now on board about 15 cases, some of them very low. Passage, 16½ days; number of passengers, 434. We are sending the convalescents of the hospital to the *Saratoga*, and will have the sick on the *Union* here this afternoon. The pilot on the *Union* is insisting that he is to go to the city at once. I have, however, detained him until I hear from you. Nothing new since you were here. In great haste, yours truly,

D. H. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer.

—*New York Tribune.*

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720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—auxiliary to the National Temperance Society—will hold its first public meeting in the SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. PRATT, of Chicago, Rev. S. B. BARNITZ of Wheeling, Major J. B. MERWIN, of New York—one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in the country—and Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, of Philadelphia, will address the meeting.

Let all good citizens be present. 5 30 2t*

☞ THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT, to be given May 28, and postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt attention.

Address M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel,
5 30wimlot Philadelphia.

☞ WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by
HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

EXHIBITION FIREWORKS, 1866.

The subscribers have had prepared, and are now ready to furnish, a great variety of large colored FIREWORKS, for exhibition purposes, viz:—

Vertical Wheels,
Mad Wheels,
Globes, in colors,
Saturn and Satellites,
United Diamonds,
Illuminated Date Tree,
Palm Tree,
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Mexican Sun,
Scroll Wheel,
July 4, Shield and Flags, 1776,
Diamond Star,
Cupid's Triumph,
Gallopade of Serpents,
Saxon Cross,
Tree of Liberty,
Unions,
Star of America,
Flying Eagle,
Revolving Sun,
Jupiter,
Blooming Cereus,
Cross of Honor,
Star of Our Country,
Union Star,
Gyroscope,
Two Forts and Monitor,
Bird and Butterfly,
Revolving Firmament,
Revolving Bee Hive,
Polonaise,
Colored Rockets,
Thunder Wheels,
Caprices,
Bee Hives,
Mexican Sun,
Jewelled Cross,
United Diamonds,
Illuminated Pyramid,
Revolving Globe,
Masonic Star,
Illuminated Shield,
Union Flag,
Date Tree,
Promethean Vase,
Saxon Wheel,
Silver Glory,
Polka Dance,
Saxon Cross,
Maltese Cross,
Batteries,
Kaleidoscope,
Tulip Tree,
Spread Eagle,
Polka Quadrille,
Fire Pump,
Blaze Away,
Star of the West,
Revolving Pyramid,
Revolving Moon,
Fort and Monitor,
Flower Basket,
Wind Mill,
American Eagle,
Serpent Battery,
Washington,
Colored Roman Candles.

These Works are all first quality, securely packed in cases, and can be transported to any part of the country with entire safety.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,
No. 107 S. WATER Street,
AND
No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
Monday, May 28, 1866,
Will be postponed until
Monday, July 9, 1866,
On which occasion
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS,
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS

To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address	for			$4·50
10	do	do	do		9·00
20	do	do	do		17·50
30	do	do	do		28 25
40	do	do	do		35 00
50	do	do	do		43·50
100	do	do	do		85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

References.—Hon Major Dan. Mace, ex M. C. of Indiana; Hon. Ira J. Lavcock of Kansas; Hon. William Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of watches Chicago.

Proposals for inserting this advertisement are requested. 5 28 mwf 12t4p

TOURTALOT'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
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FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 $4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES,
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

TO LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS.—WANTED to purchase a small Lithographic Establishment. For particulars, apply on third floor of "Evening Telegraph" building, No. 108½ S THIRD Street. 1t*

CANDLES.—500 CASES PARAFFINE CANDLES of superior quality, for sale by
BAILEY & EATON,
5 30 3t* No. 131 S. FRONT Street

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.
H. A. BURTON,
5 29 7trp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
5 21 30t* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from,

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.
In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled,
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
4 11w 24t4p]

MATERIALS FOR
LADIES' TRAVELLING DRESSES
AND
WALKING SUITS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE NOW ON HAND

PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
SILK AND WOOL CREPE EUGENIAS.
SILK AND WOOL PONGEES.
SILK FINISH MOHAIRS.
FROSTED POPLINS.
PLAIN GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.
[5 28 mw4p
To which the special attention of ladies is invited.

MONTE CRISTO
Gold and Silver Mining Co.
OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
Shares, $20.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Working Capital, - $300,000
7500 Shares Only For Sale
BEING PREFERRED STOCK
Bearing 25 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum in Coin.

PRESIDENT,
E. FREEMAN PRENTISS, Philadelphia.

TREASURER,
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY,
THOMAS DUNLAP, Philadelphia.

MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
T. J. MURPHY, Nevada.

OFFICE,
No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philad., Room No. 5.

The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.

Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.

Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm13t4p

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS
IMPORTED PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, JR.,
Is Instructed by
Mr. A. D. Huyvetter
To Announce a Closing Sale of his Importation of
VALUABLE FOREIGN PAINTINGS

Previous to his departure for Europe in the steamer of the second of June.

The Catalogue will embrace

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR SUBJECTS,

The best productions of the following eminent Artists, of the French, Flemish, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools:—

EUG. VERBOECKHOVEN, BRUSSELS
L. ROBBE, BRUSSELS.
T. CARABAIN, BRUSSELS,
T. RUYTEN, ANTWERP,
H. DIDDAERT, ANTWERP.
CAMILLE VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
F. LE BRET, LEYDEN.
H. SAVRY, UTRECHT.
F. KRUSEMANN, BRUSSELS.
H. VON SEBEN, BRUSSELS,
F. MUSIN, BRUSSELS.
J. CAROLUS, BRUSSELS.
A. EVERSEN, AMSTERDAM.
CHAS. LEICKERT, AMSTERDAM.
M. A. KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDAM.
J. REEKERS, AMSTERDAM.
J. W. HILDERS, AMSTERDAM.
J. STROEBEL, AMSTERDAM.
W KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDAM,
A. SURRURE, BRUSSELS.
A. F. VERHOEVEN-BALL, ANTWERP
ZACH. J. NOTERMANN, PARIS.
F. VAN SEVERDONCK, BRUSSELS.
J. L. VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
A. MAES, BRUSSELS.
J. C. VERMEULEN, BREDA.
H. VAN HOVE, ANTWERP.
F. SPOHLER, AMSTERDAM.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.,
ON
THE EVENINGS OF
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
MAY 30 and 31, and JUNE 1,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Paintings will be open for Exhibition on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open, day and evening, until time of sale.

The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. [5 26 6t4p

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT

Full Particulars—The Funeral to Take Place at West Point at One o'Clock on Friday—The Remains to be Interred in the West Point Cemetery.

ROE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT, May 29.—Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott died at this house today at five minutes past eleven. He departed peacefully. No struggle indicated the passage of the old hero's soul from its earthly tenement. Although his demise was anticipated, yet his death was comparatively sudden. Upon his arrival here on the evening of the 10th inst., by special boat from New York, it was observed that he was very feeble. Upon descending from the carriage he tottered a little, and had to pause upon every step as he mounted to the hotel. After a few days, however, he rallied considerably, and as late as Saturday, at half-past two, was out to the library and the village, riding. The same day he wrote some letters to friends; but a few days before he requested General Callum, commandant of the post, to indite a letter for him, which he franked himself, though in an almost illegible hand.

He appeared to suffer from no specific ailment, but rather a general decline of physical strength. His mind was clear to the last. So little expectation was there of his immediate demise that his daughter, Mrs. Hoyt, of New York, who had been staying with him for some days, left here for home yesterday. Last night the General was taken with a chill, and the assistant surgeon of the post, Dr. Marsh, was immediately summoned. Even then there appeared to be no danger, and at nine o'clock this morning Dr. Marsh assured General Callum that he had no apprehension of immediate dissolution; but in a short time it became evident that the eventful and useful life of the patriot soldier was drawing to a close.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. A. French, was called in, and taking the General's hand, recited a prayer. Though quite conscious and cognizant that death was upon him the power of speech was gone, but the dying soldier pressed the hand of the clergyman and bowed his head repeatedly in token of his consciousness of the last solemn rites which Mr. French was performing according to the rules of the Episcopal Church.

At precisely five minutes after 11, quietly as if in a slumber, the patriot whose life has been so intimately associated with the military history of his country passed away.

There were present with him, at the last moment, General G. W. Callum, Commandant of West Point, and for many years Aid to General Scott; Surgeon Head, Assistant Surgeon Marsh, Chaplain French, and the General's faithful body servant. General Callum telegraphed to Mrs. Hoyt, who arrived here at five o'clock this afternoon.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND GENERAL GRANT NOTIFIED.

All academic and military discipline was at once suspended, and the flags were hoisted to half-staff. General Callum also telegraphed to the War Department and to General Grant intelligence of the sad event. He has received a reply from Mr. Stanton, expressing deep sorrow at the death of the great soldier, patriot, and statesman, and approving of all that General Callum had done. General Grant's reply was of a similar character. He requested to know at what time the funeral would take place, and it is probable he will come on to attend it.

THE PLACE OF BURIAL.

At the desire of the deceased General's daughter, Mrs. Hoyt—and it is thought the old hero himself had the same wish—the remains will be interred in the West Point Cemetery.

LYING IN STATE.

The remains now lie in room No. 12 of this hotel, where he expired. They are placed in a shell lined with zinc, and partially filled with ice. The General is dressed in a civilian's suit of black, and looks in the repose of death almost as he did in life. No expression of pain is visible in the face; but the skin has assumed a jaundiced tint. The remains will probably be removed to-morrow to the chapel of the Academy. Meantime a guard of honor, composed of the following officers, in full dress and wearing crape on the left arm, are in attendance upon the corpse:—

Colonel H. M. Black, 7th United States Infantry, Commandant of Cadet Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Piper, 3d Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel J. McL. Hildt, 3d Infantry; Major James McMillan, 2d Infantry; Captain F. A. Davies, 16th Infantry; and Captain A. B. Arnold, 5th United States Cavalry.

General Scott had only been confined to bed for the last three days, but during that time his strength was gradually failing, and he seemed to have a presentiment that this was his last visit to West Point, in which institution he took an intense interest, and at which he spent every summer for the last forty years. When coming from the boat on the 10th of May, he remarked to a friend that he had come to the old academy to die; and in conversation with Captain Boynton a few days ago, he replied to some remark concerning his visit to West Point, that he came there to be buried. It seems appropriate that the great military academy of the nation should be the dying place of the nation's oldest soldier.

THE FUNERAL

will take place at 1 o'clock on Friday, with such military pomp as the post can afford. It is expected, however, that there will be a large accession of eminent personages from Washington and elsewhere.

I have heard that President Johnson expressed a desire to visit General Scott before his death, but the suddenness of his demise of course prevented.

ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL'S DAUGHTER.

Upon the arrival of Mrs. Hoyt this evening she was conducted by General Callum to the room where the remains of her honored father lay. The officers on guard all immediately withdrew, with uncovered heads, and the living and the dead were left together in that silent communion whereof no eye or ear witnesses.

The religious ceremonies at the funeral will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. French, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, of which the General was a life-time member.

Academic studies will be resumed to-morrow, as the examination commences on Monday; but, judging from the general gloom that pervades all things here, it is not likely the old spirit will enter very deeply into the scholastic contest.

The last words of General Scott are worth remembering. About twenty-five minutes before his death he addressed his hostler, Allen, saying:—"James, how is the horse?" "He is well, General." "Take care of him, James," said the dying hero, and these were the last intelligible words he uttered. In less than half an hour all was over, and General Scott had become immortal.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE.—General D. Potter, of Cumberland county, a prominent and active director of the West Jersey Railroad, died at his residence a few days since; and at a meeting of the Directors recently held in Camden, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company, who at their last meeting expressed their regret for the loss of a distinguished member, have again that melancholy duty to perform for the untimely decease of another Director, their lamented friend, General David Potter, of Cumberland county.

Resolved, That by the death of General David Potter, we have lost a valued friend, and a most efficient member of this Board, whose useful and active efforts have been most instrumental in contributing to the complete success of the West Jersey Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the loss of General David Potter is a public calamity to West Jersey, to whose interests he manifested an enlightened devotion, and to the improvement and development of which the best years of his useful life were freely given.

Resolved, That as an officer of this Company, a public-spirited citizen, an enterprising and energetic man of business, and in all his relations to society, the spotless reputation, high integrity, and amiable character of General Potter commanded the entire confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

ROBBERIES IN BRIDGETON.—On Saturday night last Mr Franklin Dare, a peddler, who resides in Bridgeton, was robbed by some bold scoundrel, who broke into his carriage-house, and took the goods from his wagon, which he had loaded ready to start on Monday, on a peddling tour.

A few evenings since, as a young man named Simpkins was walking along Oak street two negroes assaulted him one throwing a handful of sand in his eyes, while the other seized hold of him, and held him while the other robbed him of his watch. In consequence of being blinded with the sand Mr. Simpkins could not recognize who the robbers were.

STRAWBERRIES.—It is said that the strawberry crop in South Jersey is unusually large the present season, and the fruit exceedingly luscious. At Hammonton thousands of bushels will be gathered and sent to market. In a week they will be fit to gather for the markets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

LOCUST STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The annual public exercises of the Girls' Department of this School took place last evening, and the manner in which the following programme was executed reflected the greatest credit upon the directors, teachers and friends of the school, as well as upon the bright-eyed fair participants.

PROGRAMME

Hymn—"Too Late"......First and Second Divisions
Recitation—"Order for a Picture".....Lizzie Brown
Composition—"The Ocean"........Helen Brodowski
Song—"Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep"........School
Recitation—"Song of Seven," Romance...M. Rodgers
Composition—"The Arch Above"...Rebecca Guynn
Read by Lizzie Stirling
Song—"Evangeline"..........................School
Recitation—"Courtesy"..................Maggie Granlees
Round—"The Village Bells"....................School
Song by..................................Mr. Bishop
Presentation of Diplomas and Meritorious Certificates.
Song—"Mountain Maid"............................School
Composition—"Five Days in Philadelphia"
Kate Earle. Read by Myra Chamberlain.
Song—"Swiss Echo".....................First Division
Recitation—"June".............................Annie Hall
Composition—"Shadows".....................Annie Hall
Read by Mary Stewart.
Song—"Sing, Birdie, Sing"........................School
Valedictory Address for the Graduating Class, by Rosa Taylor.
Round—"Rosy Morn"..............................School
Song—"Union and Liberty"........................School

During an interval in the above exercises, which were of a very pleasing character throughout, Rev. Dr. Newton delivered one of his characteristic addresses, in which he forcibly illustrated the motto, "I'll Try."

A THIEF CAUGHT.—Several weeks since a young man, about twenty-four years old, of prepossessing manners, claiming to be a Government detective, secured lodgings at a boarding house, No 518 Vine street. He shortly decamped, and at once discovery was made that a watch and heavy chain, with trinkets, all gold, belonging to a lady residing in the house, valued together at $200, had been stolen. Suspicion was at once directed towards this missing man, and through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. James Spencer he was traced yesterday to his new lodgings, at No. 125 S. Tenth street, where he was living under the same disguise. The suspected man for a while stoutly maintained his innocence, but was finally compelled by Mr. Spencer's arguments to acknowledge his guilt. He endeavored to bribe his accuser to silence, and when his attempts were rejected with scorn, and an officer who had been sent for arrived, he tried to escape through the window, but was detained. His person being suspiciously stout, he was searched, and it was found that under his ordinary clothes he wore a complete suit of broad-cloth, belonging to a gentleman of the house, with which he was attempting to escape when encountered by Mr. Spencer. On his arrival at the Central Station he was thoroughly searched, and in his pocket was found a large bunch of keys, of all sizes and styles necessary for "professional" work on locks of doors and trunks.

TESTIMONIAL TO A WORTHY OFFICER.—At the recent session of the R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F. of Pennsylvania, held in this city, a committee was appointed and empowered to get up and present a suitable testimonial of respect and esteem to Past Grand M. Richards Muckle, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Muckle has filled this responsible office creditably for the space of ten years. The committee, consisting of Deputy Grand Master Richard Watson, Past Grand Master Peter Fritz, and Past Grand Master Philip Lowry, Jr., called at the residence of Mr. Muckle, in Vine street, above Fifteenth, last evening, and presented him with a very fine gold watch and chain, bearing devices of a nature emblematical of the principles of the Order of Odd Fellows. D. G. M. Watson made the presentation speech, and Grand Treasurer Muckle responded in a felicitous strain, after which the company were entertained with an early *dejeuner*. Among the distinguished members of the Order present were R. W. Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson; Past Grand Master Daniel Washburne, D. D.; Past Grand Master, Elias Wildman, M. D.; and Grand Secretary William Curtis. The company separated about midnight, highly delighted with the entertainment of the evening.

SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS.—Connoisseurs of paintings will bear in mind the important fact that the sale of pictures at the Art Gallery of B. Scott Jr., in Chesnut street, below Tenth, comes off during the present week. They are at present exposed to view in the gallery, and are daily attracting crowds for their inspection. Some of the specimens are gems of art which any one would be proud to hang upon their walls. Almost every European school is represented by its principal artists. The pieces have been brought to this country by a gentleman who has devoted his life to the study of the arts, and consequently there can be no doubt of their genuineness. It is also proper to say that this is the last of the art sales until the coming fall, so that persons desiring to procure fine pictures will do well to be on hand when the sale occurs. All the pictures are framed in elegant style, and ready to be hung up at the shortest notice. The sale will continue during three evenings, and will doubtless be as successful as those that have preceded it.

HARD-UP THIEVES.—Amos Tucker, aged eighteen years, and another individual were at Wilmington, Delaware, yesterday, and had no money to get to their homes in this city. Officer Luke, of Wilmington, placed them on a freight train, under charge of Conductor Joseph Barnard, for transportation to this city. When the train was between Bell road and Gray's Ferry the "dead-head" and ungrateful passengers broke open a box and stole eight pair of shoes. Tucker was subsequently arrested, and Officer Corkrey visited his residence and found some of the shoes under a bed and another pair on the feet of a woman who resides in the same house with Tucker. Alderman Lutz committed him in default of bail.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—Last evening a man named James Wilson went to the residence of an acquaintance named Jack Powell, against whom he (Wilson) had a grudge, and commenced quarreling with him. In the course of the difficulty Wilson tried to cut Powell with a knife, making a desperate thrust at his throat. Powell's wife, who was present, screamed out, which attracted the attention of an officer, who rushed in and took Wilson into custody. He was taken before Alderman Lutz, who committed him to prison.

AN IMPOSTOR.—The public are cautioned in regard to a colored man, who is asking assistance to aid him in buying a horse and wagon, to replace one destroyed by fire. It is said that he never was in possession of such property. He wears a military suit, and has been seen at several residences along Walnut street, presenting his claims. His name is George Hate, and is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, and of remarkably thin visage. As there are already many worthy objects of charity, it would be well for our citizens to be careful on whom they bestow their alms.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Conway and another man stopped a wagon last night, at Thirty-sixth and Market streets, for the evident purpose of committing a robbery. Officer Fulton being on hand, pitched in generally, when one of the party ran off and Conway and the officer had a scrimmage, which resulted in the former being secured and taken before Alderman Allen, who committed him to prison on the charge of attempted highway robbery and assaulting an officer.

A FENIAN ARRESTED.—A "Favnian" named William Hagan, was arrested yesterday afternoon, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, charged with being one of the party of Irishmen who committed the late outrageous assault on a number of aged Englishmen on the Baltimore Pike, near the County Line road, a few days since, the particulars of which were published at the time in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Alderman Allen held him in $500 bail.

FROM SAVANNAH.—The steamer *Pioneer*, Captain William B. Gallagher, arrived at her wharf last evening from Savannah. This is notable, especially as the first arrival of the first steamship of the new Southern line. The *Pioneer* has a valuable cargo of lumber, cotton, and other Southern staples, which will find ready markets here. We are indebted to Captain Gallagher for late files of Savannah papers.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named Andrew H. Hughes was arrested last evening, charged with being concerned in the highway robbery at Tenth and Locust streets, at an early hour a few days since, when a woman was knocked down and robbed. Hughes was committed by Alderman Swift.

BROKE OPEN A TRUNK.—George Knoll boarded at the house of Abraham Dunn, Market street, above Forty-first. Last night he broke open a trunk belonging to an inmate of the house, and took $12 50 therefrom and left. He was subsequently arrested, and committed to prison by Alderman Allen.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—John Maguire, a young man aged 19 years, was employed at Hunter's Print Works yesterday afternoon in removing a hogshead of madder from a dray, when the rope broke and the hogshead rolled on Maguire, injuring him so severely that he cannot recover.

A SMALL THEFT.—A boy about fourteen years of age was arrested yesterday afternoon at Twelfth and Coates streets, charged with stealing a dime novel. He was taken before an Alderman, but the complainant failing to appear, he was discharged.

BARN DESTROYED.—This morning, about 3½ o'clock, a barn belonging to Jacob Vanderzr ft, situated in Wissinoming, Twenty-third Ward, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss will reach about $250, which is covered by insurance.

A CURIOUS ANIMAL.—

Along the sea coast in some parts of the world there is found a singular creature, whose unadorned figure somewhat resembles the sole of an old shoe. This animal is not provided by nature with any shell of his own, but when the crustaceous inhabitants of the sea cast their coverings, he crawls to the shore, picks out a shell that he thinks will suit him, wriggles himself into it, and walks off with great complacency. This we believe the only animal that condescends to put on second-hand Clothing, and if there was a supply of new constantly awaiting him, at such low prices as has man at Tower Hall, the practice would soon be discontinued.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	....	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	....	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	....	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	....	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	.....	14 00
" *Black Suits*	......	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

ARTIFICE.—

The *Ledger* tells us it is sure
That young folks on a wedding tour,
When in the car they whirl along,
Looking as if they had done wrong,
Their close relation try to hide
Of lately made bridegroom and bride;
But the delight of rosy hours
Sticks out as plain as orange flowers,
And their endeavors to restrain
Their tender interchanges vain.
Another thing will soon decide
Whether the lady is a bride;
Her chaste, becoming style of dress,
"Neat and not gaudy," will confess
The new position she sustains,
The mystery in part explains.
But should you still persist in doubt,
And think you have not found them out,
Inspect the bridegroom's garments neat,
And end the innocent deceit,
For at a glance you know by heart
The style from PERRY & Co.'s Mart;
Then you at once know who they are—
Bridegrooms all patronize the "STAR."

We keep up a choice assortment of colors and styles of ready-made Clothing and sell at extremely low prices, which facts are appreciated by the large portion of our citizens, and many distant customers who favor us with their patronage. We aim at keeping the best Clothing in the city, and shall be unremitting in our efforts to give entire satisfaction to all our customers.

Our department for ordered work is well appointed and liberally sustained.

PERRY & Co.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 Chesnut street, Sign of the Star.

N. B.—Dealers in fine Clothing will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we can fill their orders on very liberal terms.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.—

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A Pure Tonic. A Pure Tonic.
Dr. Hoofland's Dr. Hoofland's
German Bitters. German Bitters.
Prepared by
Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Will effectually cure
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Jaundice,
Chronic or Nervous Debility,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
And all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach,
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea,
Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering of the Heart,
Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Fever and Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side, Back, Chest and Limbs, etc
Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits,
And will positively prevent
YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, ETC.
They contain
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY.

They will cure all the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

The most respectable people certify to the good effects of this remedy.

READ! READ! READ!

HON JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1866.—I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Office, No 631 Arch street, Philadelphia. For sale by druggists in every town in the United States. Those suffering from any disease whatever are respectfully invited to call at this office. A competent physician in attendance. Advice gratuitous.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—There is, probably, no Family Medicine so favorably and so widely known as Davis' Pain Killer. For the past twenty years it has been extensively used by Missionaries in India, China, Turkey,—indeed, in nearly all the Missionary Stations, not only to counteract the climatic influences on the families of missionaries, but for the cure of cholera and fevers prevalent in the East. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burns, bruises, etc. Sold by druggists generally.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER.
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—This name is not more beautiful and poetic than the article it represents is delicious and beautifying. No lady's toilet is complete without it. It is infinitely superior to any Cologne. It is made from the rich Southern Magnolia, is a delightful perfume, and renders the skin soft and fresh. It is sold by all dealers at $1, in large bottles, and by Demas, Barnes & Co., New York, wholesale agents. Try it.

"EXCEEDINGLY EFFECTIVE.—'Brown's Bronchial Troches' are excellent lozenges for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are certainly exceedingly effective. We have known several instances in which troublesome coughs have ceased very speedily after one or two Troches were taken."—*Christian World*, London, Eng.

"'TIS SUMMER! glorious summer! behold the glad green earth," and we might add—behold the beautiful array of Summer Clothing now offered at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price under the Continental, at the same prices that are charged for inferior garments at other places. Remember, Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

NEW DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses Suits, Coats, and Basquines handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs executed and finished in the highest style of art at reduced prices. Now is the time to purchase, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. A few more left of the dollar shades, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

NEVER WEAR A COUGH, or irritation on the lungs, when you can buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the world's great remedy that cures it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARPETS LAID, Curtains put up, Furniture repaired, and Matresses made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines—for terms see 173 chesnut st., phila., and 33 dey st., new york."

FURNITURE SLIPS cut and made to order at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGERBREAD.—Excellent. Buy it of G. Byron Morse, No 904 Arch street.

7·30s, 5·20s, 1881s, 10·40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

HAVE YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS REGISTERED.—5 20 1881, and 10·40 Coupon Bonds converted into Registered. For safety we would advise our friends to hold Registered bonds. Apply to DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3·10 and 5·20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BARRETT—McLEOD.—On the 29th instant, in St Andrew's Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del., by Rev. Mr. Coleman, Colonel WALTER BARRETT, of Clearfield, Pa., and Miss SOPHIE DE V. McLEOD, of Wilmington.

DAY—SELLERS.—On the 29th of August, 1865, by the Rev J. H. Stockton, Mr. JOSEPH C. DAY to Miss MARY H. SELLERS, all of Camden, N. J.

FREDERICKS—FETTERS.—On Saturday evening, May 23, 1866, by the Rev J. Dale, Mr. JOHN R. FREDERICKS to Miss MARY FETTERS, both of Chester county, Pa.

McCALLA—MOYN.—May 29, 1866 at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. F. J. Barbelin, S. J. THEO. H. McCALLA to LIZZIE, daughter of William Moyn, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BENSON.—On the 29th instant, MARY, wife of John Benson, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William Benson, No. 4429 Main street, Germantown, on Friday afternoon, the 1st proximo, at 2 o'clock.

McALEER.—On the 28th instant, JOHN McALEER, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2041 Murray street, above Spruce, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MARKLE.—Suddenly, on the 27th instant, of scarlet fever MARGARET BOCKIUS, only daughter of Joseph A. and Mary J. Markle, aged 8 years, 1 month, and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. W. corner of Seventh and Buttonwood streets, on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

MURPHY.—On the 29th instant, TIMOTHY S. MURPHY, only son of Timothy and the late Catharine Murphy, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No 609 Charles street (between Fourth and Fifth, below South), on Friday at 1 o'clock.

SHOWERS.—On the 29th instant, Mr. SAMUEL SHOWERS, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Milestown, Old York road, on Friday, June 1, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Germantown.

STELWAGON.—On Monday morning, the 28th instant, of congestion of the brain, HARRY L. STELWAGON, only child of H. G. Stelwagon, in the 21st year of his age.

His male friends and relatives of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No 633 Vine street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

STONE.—On the 29th instant, Miss ANN STONE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 625 Pine street, on Friday afternoon, the 1st of June, at 2 o'clock.

FOR MARKING STRAWBERRY BOXES, Market Baskets, Tools, etc., Brands may be had at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BOUQUET DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SUITAble wire for tying them at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TOBACCONISTS OR SMOKERS OF THE "Weed" will find the Cigar-Box Knife a convenient article, as it combines the lid-opener, tack-puller, and hammer in the one tool. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY. TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No 220 PEAR street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14†

FOURTH EDITION

From the West Indies.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship *Columbia* has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Havana to the 26th inst.

The small-pox continues to rage at Porto Rico, and had spread to several places near Ponce—though it was decreasing at the latter place.

The *Boletin* says that President Baez, unable to put down the revolution, has determined to leave the country. This statement, however, is doubted, as the revolution is said to be on a small scale.

Great preparations are being made at Havana for the reception of the new Captain-General.

The circulation of the *Cronica*, of New York, has been suppressed in Havana, on account of an article published in that newspaper against the censor at Havana. The Cuban subsidy of $3000 in gold to the *Cronica* has also been suspended.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Mr Grimes (Iowa) reported adversely on the petitions for an increase of Naval Officers.

Mr. Sprague (R. I.) called up a joint resolution for the payment of certain Kentucky Home Guards, called into the United States service to repel a Rebel invasion under John Morgan, in May, 1862. It was passed.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Howard called up the Reconstruction resolutions.

House of Representatives.

The first business in order being the call of committees for reports—

Mr. Blaine (Me.), from the Select Committee on the War Debts of the Loyal States, reported a bill to reimburse the States which have furnished troops to the Union army for advances made and expenses incurred in raising the same. He said that, after a conference with the members of the Committee and friends of the bill, he found an indisposition to consider the bill at this time. He therefore yielded his own judgment, and moved that the bill be recommitted to the select Committee, and that the same be continued as now organized, with leave to report during the next session. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Blaine, the Select Committee on War Debts was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended in furnishing troops, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Select Committee on a Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to New York, reported back a bill to authorize the building of a Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to the city of New York, which was recommitted, with a notice by Mr. Stevens that he would call it up in a week.

Mr. Stevens also, from the same committee, reported back a bill introduced by Mr. Garfield on the 30th of April, to promote the construction of a line of railways between the city of Washington and the Northwest for national purposes, and moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) demanded that the engrossed bill should be read, and as the bill was in print, and not engrossed, it went over till after the morning hour.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio), from the same Committee, reported back a bill introduced by him on the 30th of April, to authorize the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, to continue and construct the railroad of the said Company from the village of Youngstown, Mahoning county, in the said State of Ohio, to and into the said State of Pennsylvania, and then by the most advantageous and practical route to the city of Pittsburg, in the said State of Pennsylvania and to establish the said road as a military, postal and commercial railroad of the United States. He said that this was a part of the relief provided for in the bill just acted upon, and he proceeded to give a detailed history of the railroads in question.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.), after putting some questions to Mr. Garfield, protested that there was no need for the passage of the bill, and that the people of Pennsylvania did not ask for any such Congressional action.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. Brownell (Ill.) addressed the House.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs Jacob Cripps. The defendant is charged with having in his possession counterfeit money with intent to pass it, and acting in concert with counterfeiters. On the night of the 17th of April he and a man who, on his arrest, gave the name of William Harrison, went to a saloon on Girard avenue. Defendant there met a certain John Hart, a notorious counterfeiter, and they went out together. In a few moments Harrison was called out. Defendant had a package of counterfeit money, $56 50, in 25 cent notes, and gave it to Harrison, as they thought it safest. They cleared out, but were soon after arrested. They dropped the money on the pavement, but it was taken care of by the officers. The defense allege that defendant was employed by Tryon, a detective of the Mayor, to find out this man Hart, in order to arrest and convict him. Tryon testified that he had given him twenty dollars with which counterfeit money was to be bought from Hart, so that he could be found. Still on trial.

The Grand Jury came in, and having stated that there was no other business before them, were discharged from further attendance.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—George S. Barnes vs. Daniel Buck. An action against defendant as endorser of a certain promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Israel Hyneman vs. John Darborow and Adam Everly, trading, etc. A feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain personal property levied on by the Sheriff, and claimed by the plaintiff. Jury out.

Patrick McGeehan vs. Mary McGeehan, Administratrix of Michael McGeehan, deceased. An action on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $333.

Joseph M. Aasch vs. Nusbaum & Bacharach. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract by defendants to deliver 5000 fur skins, the allegation being that only 3000 were delivered. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Cara Anna Cherry, alias Clara Anna Lee, vs. Eugene Dury and George W. Lee. An action of ejectment to recover possession of a certain house and lot in Jumper street, which plaintiff claims was purchased with her money, but the title thereto was taken in the name of her husband, Joseph Lee, since deceased, brother of one of the defendants. On trial.

Joseph A. Clay, Guardian of Alice Lavinia Akin, vs. William Fennell. An action to recover against defendant as security for Charles Harland, former guardian, for a balance of $1730·20, found to be due by him as such guardian. Verdict for plaintiff for $1730·20.

James K. Simon vs. George H. Smith, Frederick F. Swope, Thomas R. Searle, Edward P. Harper, John V. Barton, and Peter V. Wirtbank (who were sued with Edwin L. Mintzer, as to whom the sheriff has returned "*Nihil habet*"). An action on the case to recover the price paid by plaintiff for one hundred shares of stock of the Atlas Oil Company, the allegation of plaintiff being that he was induced to purchase the stock through the alleged false and fraudulent representations of the defendants, that the Company was the owner of certain valuable mineral lands and mineral rights in lands situate in Venango county—among others, one-sixth interest in lot No 21 on the Hyde & Egbert farm, on which was the Jersey Well, then flowing 250 barrels of oil per day, and 50 acres of land in fee simple situate on Cherry run, about one and a half miles above the celebrated Reed Well, and were deriving a large daily revenue therefrom, the truth being, as is alleged, that the Company did not own these last-mentioned properties, and were not deriving any daily revenue therefrom. On the faith of these representations, however, the plaintiff alleges that he purchased the stock in question. The defense had not opened when we closed our report.

A number of verdicts were entered in cases by agreement of counsel.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.—The Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, of May 25, says:—From our items of European news to-day our readers will observe that a rumor is circulating in Germany that in case of war the *ci-devant* "Little Napoleon," McClellan, who at present sojourns in Dresden, will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Saxon army. We would propose to appoint him as drill-master of the Federal contingent which the principality of Lichtenstein-Vaduz will have to furnish. He would certainly make a fitter drill-sergeant than general.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 54⅞@55⅛, an advance of ⅛; Philadelphia and Erie at 32@32¼, no change; Little Schuylkill at 40, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¼, no change, and Catawissa preferred at 28@28¼, the latter rate an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 44 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5·20s sold at 102¼; and 7·30s at 103¼. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 95½ for 10-40s. In City loans there is more doing; the new issue sold largely at from 97½@97¾, the latter rate an advance of ¼.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, at about former rates. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 22½@23, no change; 56½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 55 for Chesnut and Walnut; 20 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 36½ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123. 140 was bid for First National; 223 for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34 for preferred do.; 77¼ for Morris Canal; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 68 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and neglected, with the exception of Ocean. 1500 shares sold at from 6¼@6⅛, a slight decline.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The dealings in Erie continue large, and the street is full of rumors. The statement that there is an over-issue of stock is denied with emphasis by its leading Director and by other members of the Board. A meeting is called for to-day (Wednesday), and it is as stated that important business will be presented to the Board. The road has a large floating debt, and its May traffic is reported as worse than that for April. The Company is at issue with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, its leading customer in 1865, and, though it has made a large reduction in its faoor bill, is probably not earning money enough to continue dividends. Upon the common stock they have not been earned for some time, and it will not be a matter of surprise if the dividend upon the preferred shares is omitted. The corporation is in a bad way, and needs a thorough overhauling by a new direction.

"Money continues to work easier, and the rate for call loans is 6@7 per cent. In commercial paper no change. There is a closer examination made of paper, and speculative houses are not in favor.

"The steamer *St. David* furnishes the following quotations:—Consols 87⅛@37¼; Five Twenties 65@66¾; Illinois Central, 77@78; Erie 45@46. The note reserve of the Bank of England had increased £4,250,000, and the panic may be considered as ended.

"There is more doing in Exchange. London prime bankers' 60 days 109¼@109½; London prime bankers' sight, 110½@111; London prime commercial, 108½@108¾; Paris bankers' long, 5 12½; Paris bankers' short, 5 08¾; Antwerp, 5 12½@5 11¼; Swiss, 5 12½@5 11¼; Hamburg, 37; Amsterdam 42½@42¾; Frankfort, 42½@42¾; Bremen 80; Berlin, 74."

—The amount of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, for the past week, was 46,435 tons, against 19,120 tons during the same week last year; making a total for the present season of 292,877 tons, against 151,935 tons last year.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

75 sh Lehigh Valley Railroad.................. 62¼

FIRST BOARD.

$200 US 5-20s 65....102¼	100 sh Reading...b10 54
$4000 do.....1862 105¼	200 sh do.......... 55
$1050 U S 730s Aug 102¾	100 sh do......55 1 16
$1200 City 6s new .. 97½	500 sh do......55 1-16
$700 City 6s, mun.. 97¼	200 sh do lots, b30 55¼
$6000 do........... 97¼	100 sh do....s5wn 54⅞
$500 do........... 97½	100 sh do......b30 55
$4800 do .....lots 97¼	200 sh do..lots s30 54⅞
100 sh Ph & E....s30 32	100 sh do......b30 55
100 sh do.......... 32¼	100 sh Cat pf......... 28
100 sh do...s30wn 32¼	100 sh do ..s30wn 28
100 sh do.......... 32¼	200 sh do......lots 28¼
100 sh do......c30 32¼	200 sh do.lotb5wn 28¼
100 sh Ocean......... 6¼	100 sh do...... b5 28¼
100 sh do...s30wn 6¼	100 sh do.......... 28¼
800 sh do.....lots. 6¼	100 sh do......s5) 28
100 sh do.......2d 6¼	5 sh F and M. Bk.123
500 sh do..lots.b5 6¼	100 sh McK & Elk... 5⅞
100 sh Lit Sch.....b60 40	200 sh 13th & 15th b30 23
60 sh Penna R....... 54¼	100 sh do.......b5 22¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Sun & E 7s..... 96	23 sh Coml Bk....2d 53
$1000 City 6s, new.. 97½	2 sh Girard Bk..... 52½
$5000 Un Can bs...s5 24½	2 sh Cam & Am... 130
$1000 do........... 24	100 sh Ocean..... b30 6¼
$1000 do s5 24½	200 sh do.lots...b5 6¼
$1000 U S 5-20s coup.102¼	43 sh Penn R........ 54¼
100 sh Phil & Erie... 32¼	8 sh do 54¼
100 sh do......s30 32¼	21 sh do......Sat 54¼
100 sh do.....b5... 32¼	100 sh Cat pf....b5wn 28¼
100 sh do......b30 32¼	100 sh Lit Sch....b30 39¾
100 sh do.......b5 32¼	100 sh do......b10 39¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, new.... 97½	60 sh Pa R 54¼
$7500 U S 7·30s. Jne 103¼	100 sh Union Pas.R.. 37
$4550 U S 5-20s62reg.102	100 sh Read.......s10 55
50 sh Lit Sch........ 39½	

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.................138¼	12 M.....................138¼
11 A. M.................138¼	1 P. M...................138¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold........................	137¾	138¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	129	131
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	122
Pennsylvania Currency................	¼	½
New York Exchange....................	1-10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold.....................				138	138¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s.......				131	133
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864....	11¼	11¾
"	"	July,	1864....	11	11½
"	"	August,	1864....	10¼	10¾
"	"	October,	1864....	9¼	9¾
"	"	Dec.,	1864....	8¼	8¾
"	"	May,	1865....	6¼	6¾
"	"	August,	1865....	4¾	5¼
"	"	Sept.,	1865....	4¼	4¾
"	"	October,	1865....	3¾	4¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.—The foreign advices by the steamers *Persia* and *St. David* are decidedly unfavorable for Breadstuffs, but as there has been no margin for exportation from here for a long time past, and it being generally conceded that the supply here is not more than adequate for the wants of the home consumers, they have had no perceptible effect on prices. The sales of Flour comprises 900 bbls., mostly Northwestern extra family at $10@11·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do at $11@12·50, including 200 bbls Pennsylvania extra at $10·25; some superfine at $7 50@8·50; extras at $8 75@9 25; and fancy brands at $13@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $6 25; prices of Rye Flour are nominal.

The market is a most bare of prime Wheat, and this description is wanted; small sales of fair and choice red at $2·80@2·70; white ranges from $2 75 to $3. Rye is in good demand, with sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 14@1·15 ⅌ bush. Corn is in steady demand, but there is very little here; sales of 2500 bush. yellow at 85c. afloat, and 90c in the cars. Oats are in good request, and prices have advanced; sales of 800 bush Delaware at 70c. Western is held at 62@64c.; a sale of 2500 bush. on secret terms and some at 65@65c.

Whisky is better; sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2 25, and Ohio at $2 27½@2 28.

☞ GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY (recently organized in connection with the National Temperance Society, of New York) will hold its first Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock, in the SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, near Brown; Rev T. DE WITT TALMADGE, Pastor.
Prominent and able Speakers will address the meeting. 1t

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE, No. 513 ARCH Street.
5 30 12t

GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man,
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of the hand, and a parting word,
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man;
The beautiful vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man,
To your feet it's rugged and rough;
But you see a dear being with gentle eyes,
Has shared in your labor and sacrifice;
Ah! that has been sunshine enough, old man,
For you and me, sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man?
Of life o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on t'other side?
Were there flowers and trees, with their branches wide,
To shut out the heat of the sun, old man,
The heat of the fervid sun?

And how did you cross the waves, old man,
Of sorrow—the fearful waves?
Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one,
With an aching heart and "God's will be done,"
Under the wayside dust, old man—
In the graves 'neath the wayside dust?

There is sorrow and labor for all, old man—
Alas! there is sorrow for all;
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair,
And they've whitened your heart as well, old man,
Thank God! your heart as well.

You're now at the foot of the hill, old man—
At last at the foot of the hill!
The sun has gone down in a golden glow,
And the Heavenly City lies just below;
Go in through the pearly gate, old man—
The beautiful pearly gate.

ABOUT BOYS.

A Psychological and Physiological Study

An English writer discourses of the genus Boy in this pleasant style:—

THE IDEAL BOY.

"There is the boy as beheld by the poet or philosopher, the boy as he appears to the painter, and the boy as he is seen by the every-day people in the world. The boy of the poet and philosopher must always be spelt with a capital B, so as to distinguish the idea conveyed to them by 'boy' from the notion that the rest of the world gets. A Boy in Wordsworth's or Bulwer's pages is no more like Tompkins minor, a boy at Grayfriars, than a bison is like a brindled cow. When the boy (with the capital B) is not actively engaged in being the father of the man, he is making himself the expression of the freedom of nature; his sturdy legs tell of Liberty; there is Hope under his hat, and Joy beneath his jacket—he is an inspiration to the bard! Also, in the Bulwerian theatre, the boy plays a most distinguished part. His clear eyes have not yet witnessed the divorce of the True and the Beautiful; his eagerness has not felt the chill of doubt; his affection is not poisoned by the world; he believes, and therefore he speaks; the hard outline of the present is softened by the same rosy mists that in a few years will only hang over his future—and all that sort of thing.

"Truly the Boy is not to be despised; there is fine writing to be evolved from the Boy. It is from some deep insight, like this, into the eternal fitness of things, no doubt, that Gœthe delights in his autobiography to claim this title for himself, and, indeed, to use it freely, instead of the first personal pronoun. Where an ordinary mortal would have said:—'I was astonished'—'I didn't seem as if I could get at the bottom of it'—'I didn't forget this for a long time,'—the immortal Gœthe writes, 'The Boy was staggered at this'—'the Boy was conscious of something which he kept to himself'—'and all this made an impression on the Boy.' Perhaps, however, it may only be a peculiarity of style, and not of philosophy; it may be only a way of treating a boy as a quasi-proper name, just as we say, 'baby is fractious'—'baby feels his feet;' which are reported to be every-day formulas in the best regulated nurseries. But about the philosophy there can be no doubt, when we learn, on the authority of Hegel, that Egypt represents the boyhood of the world. We have no doubt it does, but do not quite know why. Greece is the youth of the world, because its history begins with the youth Achilles, and ends with the youth Alexander; so there is, no doubt, an analagous reason for the position of Egypt.

"But Hegel's philosophy falls short of that apotheosis of boyhood which the unctuous Mr. Chadband is represented as pronouncing in 'Bleak House.' When that city propagandist has secured the poor little street Arab from 'Tom-all-alone,' for an improving discourse about the 'trewth;' he bids him raise up his voice in thanksgiving, not because he is rich or happy, but because he is a Boy—a thought which makes Mr. Chadband burst forth with that hymn of praise:—

> "'O running stream of sparkling joy,
> To be a soaring human boy!'

Very excellent fooling is this; and yet it is not more absurd than much that is gravely said about the *puer vulgaris* by those whose penetrating gaze looks through the concrete to the ideal boy.

"The painter, too, has his ideal boy. He is a youthful Nazarite; no razor comes upon his locks. Of course we do not forget all the pictures of squalid little beggars with a short scrub of hair, but they are utterly concrete, and have nothing to do with the question. No, the painter's boy has either the cherubic curl, which, as Keats reminds us, always seems to be "blown back;" or else rejoice in long wavy hair, which escapes from the confinement of the very gentlemanly cap which he wears. The boy need not have been particularly strong upon his legs; indeed, a developed calf is inadmissible in his structure; but his strong point must be his eyes: they must be absolutely unsearchable, and if they are five-and-twenty years too old for him they are all the more ideal for that, as in Mr. Sant's picture of John Milton at twelve years old.

THE ORDINARY BOY.

"The rest of our paper must deal with boy with a small *b*. Some people think it is a very dreadful animal; some have said that a boy is the most merciless creature existing; not the typical Domitian, or Nero, or whoever it was who stuck flies with a bodkin, but the casual boy, whether by way of teasing dumb animals or of bullying his own species. No doubt this is a terribly cynical view to take; but it would not be very far from the truth to describe a boy generally as the most inconsiderate animal under the sun; for this trait is not unconnected with much of that thoughtless daring and that reckless generosity and independence that gives so real a charm to boyhood. For some folks boys have an indescribable charm; the idea of being a schoolmaster is to some the most alluring prospect, and these are just the persons who get on well with boys; a sort of unconscious freemasonry, a frank confidence is at once established between them—they understand one another. Such a master, with no apparent effort, can get an amount of work out of a class of boys that five other men, toiling night and day, would fail to achieve. But, again, there are others who seem to have a constitutional vendetta against boys. Sometimes it is a lifelong antipathy; sometimes it is peculiar to a particular time of life; as, for instance, in the eyes of a young lady of seventeen a boy is generally an unbearable nuisance.

"But not very long ago a venerable archdeacon took up a strong view about boys in the University pulpit at Oxford, and adapting a verse in the Epistle of St. James, he declared that 'every kind of beasts and birds and of serpents and of things in the sea is tamed and hath been tamed of mankind, but a village boy can no man tame; it is an unruly evil'—and sometimes one is tempted to endorse the preacher's view when one chances to catch a sight of the boys in a country church who are out of view of the clergyman, when the schoolmaster nods on a warm Sunday afternoon—boys asleep stretched at full length in the chancel; boys pulling each others' hair; boys pinching the accessible girls; boys masticating adamantine apples; boys sucking the most potent peppermint; boys thrusting out the most audacious tongues, and pulling the most hideous grimaces. We have seen such who really were an unruly evil.

"One of the pictures in the academy by a realistic artist, not long ago, was called 'The Contents of a Boy's Pocket.' It was a fine study of still life. The probable result of dredging in a school-boy's pocket would be a haul of a knife, half-a-dozen nuts, a piece of chewed india-rubber for making pops, a length of slate pencil, a little brass gun, a paper of gunpowder, a chesnut with a hole in it, a bootlace, a piece of hardbake, a penny warbler, and the barrel of a new steel pen."

THE STREET BOY.

London boys were recently made the subject of an elaborate essay in the London *Reader*. The writer's conclusions are as follows:—

"The multitude and versatility of the species, of which these may be considered mild examples, are as impossible of statistical record as the leaves of the Peruvian forest to which the Cacique refers Pizarro for the numbers of his host. They swarm everywhere, at all hours, and are endowed with perpetual motion. Wherever you turn, you see them leaping, running, fighting, playing, or twisting themselves into horrible contortions, out of sheer exuberance of spirits. One youthful genius has got possession of an accordeon. His rapture is the nearest thing to insanity, and he goes about like a lunatic, executing dreadful reveries on the instrument, and finding out bits of tunes, which he is never able to piece together. Another mite, no taller than a walking-stick, has a surprising talent for crowing, and it is impossible to tire him at it. He crows everlastingly; and the crow that comes out of him is as disproportionate to his calibre as a cannon ball to the bore of a child's pop-gun. The art of whistling is of more extended range, and is cultivated with ear-splitting vigor. It may appear an odd thing that girls cannot whistle; but it is obviously one of the economical provisions of nature, by which limits are assigned in the animal creation to the means of mutual destruction.

"Then there is the sprightly game of tipcat, by which the horses are startled, and ladies frightened out of their wits, windows smashed, and people who come within the line of fire deprived of their eyesight. Also, that enigmatical amusement called Scotch-hop, played by frolicsome elves, who chalk the flags into lozenges, and jump about in and out of them between your legs. Nor should the winter slide on the parapet of the curbstone be forgotten, which offers such favorable opportunities for putting hips out of joint. The best stocked conjurer's warehouse yields but a beggarly display of resources in comparison with the gambols boys bring to bear upon the limbs, nerves, and senses of the foot-passengers of London.

* * * "Born in a scientific age, they anticipate the slow operations of time, and know everything. They cannot be dealt with, therefore, as boys were formerly. You cannot awe them, or entice them by the same methods of natural authority. What is to be done, then? To legislate against crowing or whistling would be very much like passing a law to prevent tears or laughter. It might be a good thing to put a stop to all demonstrations of joy or sorrow, exultation or depression; but then the innocent, who give way to their feelings gently, would suffer in common with the guilty, and natural emotions in general would become illegal. Nor can the object be effected by civil regulations, from the difficulty of fixing the limits of interference, and the well-grounded objection against confiding powers to the police which cannot be strictly defined. Nothing seems left for it but the tardy processes of education and opinion; in which we have not much faith so far as London is concerned, where the population is always outstripping the means of amelioration."

A Chapter About Strawberries.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKES.—Into three pints of flour rub, dry, two teaspoons heaping full of cream tartar; add half a tea-cup of butter, a little salt, one teaspoon full of soda dissolved in a pint of milk and water. Mix quickly and thoroughly, roll to an inch in thickness, and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

Take a quart of strawberries, and add cream and sugar to make a sauce. For this purpose small-sized, rather acid berries, with sprightly flavor, are preferable.

When the short-cake is done, divide in three layers, butter them, and spread the strawberries between. Eat while warm.

STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS.—Crust to be made the same as directed for short-cake; roll half an inch thick; put about a gill of strawberries for each dumpling. Bake, steam, or boil half an hour.

STRAWBERRY PIES.—Line your pie dish with crust made in the usual manner; fill the dish with good ripe strawberries of medium size; sprinkle on a little flour, and sugar in proportion to the acidity of the berries. Cover with a thin crust.

STRAWBERRY JAM.—For every pound of strawberries take three quarters of a pound of sugar. The berries should be mashed in a preserving kettle, and the sugar thoroughly mixed with them. Boil from twenty minutes to half an hour, stirring constantly.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.—Take strawberries when fully ripe, strain, and to each pint of juice add a pound of the best refined sugar. Boil briskly, skimming when necessary, for ten or fifteen minutes, or until it will jelly, which may be known by dropping in a little cold water. If done, it will fall to the bottom in a mass.

STRAWBERRY CREAM.—Mash the fruit gently; drain it on a sieve; strew a little sugar on it; when well drained (without being pressed) add sugar and cream to the juice, and, if too thick, a little milk. Whisk it in a little bowl, and as the froth rises lay it on a sieve; when no more will rise put the cream in a dish and lay the froth upon it.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES WITHOUT SUGAR.—Put the fruit in the preserving kettle, and, if very dry, add a little water to prevent burning. Boil about three minutes, or just long enough to be sure the whole mass is thoroughly heated, not cooked. Dip into cans, filling them completely; seal quickly, and set in a cool place. (Glass jars containing fruit should be kept in a dark place, or covered with dark-colored paper.) Open and add sugar several hours before using.

STRAWBERRY WINE.—Take one gallon of juice, strained, add two and a half pounds of sugar (no water); let it stand in an open vessel twenty-four hours, occasionally skimming off the skum that rises. Then fill the cask in which it is put full, reserving enough to fill up, as, in process of fermentation, it runs over. When the fermentation is completed, stop tightly. Let stand three months, draw off, and bottle.

STRAWBERRIES AND CLARET.—Over three quarts of strawberries pour one bottle of good claret wine. Add sugar to suit the taste.

An Important Discovery.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following announcement:—"A discovery, of at least as vital importance for Egyptology as the celebrated Rosetta stone itself, was made about three weeks ago by a party of four German explorers—Reinisch, Rosler, Lepsius, and Weidenbach—at a place called Sane, the whilom Tanis, the principal scene of Rameses II's enormous architectural undertakings. A stone with Greek characters upon it was found protruding from the ground, and when fully excavated proved to contain a bilingual inscription in no less than thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics and seventy-six lines of Greek, in the most perfect state of preservation, and dating from the time of the third Ptolemy, Energetes I, in 238 b. C. The stone measures two metres twenty-two centimetres in length and seventy-eight centimetres in width, and is completely covered by the inscriptions. Their first attempt at editing this important inscription having failed, the travellers returned to the spot, and during a stay of two days, the 22d and 23d of April, copied the inscription most carefully, and photographed it three times. The next post will bring particulars as to the contents, and copies of the document itself."

—Shad have never been plentier than during the present season. Last Tuesday over 3000 were caught at one fishing station on the Connecticut—500 at one haul. On two days of the week 10,000 were caught and hauled to market. The wholesale price is $18 per hundred.

Gas from Wood—An Important Invention.

The Detroit papers give a detailed account of an invention which bids fair to greatly reduce the price of gas. A Mr. Ensley, a Canadian, several years since, was struck with the fact that smoke, issuing from a vessel in which tar was being boiled out of pitch pine, would burn. He pondered over it, visited several gas works, until his ideas became clearer, and led him to construct a small retort for experimental purposes. His attempts to discover some means by which the gas might be separated from the various other constituents of the wood were for a long time in vain, and it was only after seven years' continued study and reflection that his perseverance was rewarded by a solution of the problem, which enabled him to obtain a patent for the United States and the British Provinces. Mr. Ensley, however lacked enterprise and means to carry the thing through. But he has recently found in a Mr. Moffat, of Komoko, C. W., a gentleman wealthy enough and sufficiently confident of the success of the invention to give it a fair trial, and a large model has been set up at Moffat's as a means for that purpose. It is claimed that 4500 feet of gas can be produced from half a cord of wood and a barrel of bones. But this is not the only saving. When these articles are consumed in accordance with Mr. Ensley's directions, there is no waste whatever, but simply a transmutation into other commodities of nearly equal value, to which the gas is superadded. The wood, for instance, yields not only gas, but charcoal, tar, and turpentine. The bones give a residuum of ivory black, phosphorus, and ammonia of a superior quality, and the vegetable substances residuum of other things, which further scientific experiments will yet bring to light and find use for. In this manner the gas becomes, as it were, a mere incidental feature, manufactured only at a minimum expense, but of an excellent kind. At the same time few things can be more simple than the apparatus, or more easily worked.

A NURSEMAID MURDERING THREE CHILDREN.—The Court of Assizes of Finistere, France, has tried a nursemaid named Bourgaran, aged fifteen, charged with having murdered two little girls and a boy, all under five years of age, the children of a professor of the College of Lesneven. In court she made her confession, adding that she was impelled by an irresistible feeling wholly beyond her control. The counsel for the defense attempted to prove that the prisoner was laboring under monomania, and not responsible for her actions. The plea was not admitted, the jury found her guilty, and she was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

THE LUNGS OF LONDON.—A return has just been published of the acreage of commons and open spaces near London. There are 38,458 acres of these kinds of land within the twenty-five miles radius, and 13,301 acres within that of fifteen miles. In the home counties the apportionment is as follows:—Fifteen miles radius—Essex, 3740 acres; Hertford, 477 acres; Kent, 1568 acres; Middlesex, 2218 acres; Surrey, 2295 acres. Twenty-five miles radius—Berks, 2 acres; Buckingham, 1022 acres; Essex, 5789 acres; Hertford, 3912 acres; Kent, 2601 acres; Middlesex, 2564 acres; Surrey, 22,557 acres.

A ROYAL LOCKSMITH.—A collector of artistic curiosities was recently exploring the store of a dealer in old iron, in the Rue de Meaux, at Petite Villette, France, when he remarked an elegant little lock, covered with rust, but bearing the inscription, *Lud. XVI, me fecit*, and which he purchased for three francs fifty centimes. He has since sold it for two thousand four hundred francs at a large curiosity shop in the Faubourg St. Germain, of which sum he immediately carried one thousand two hundred francs to the petty dealer in the Rue de Meaux.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED FROM
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,
TO [5 25 tmwlm
No. 728 ARCH STREET.

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street.
Philadelphia

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G. PERRY.
Stationer.
No. 728 ARCH Street.
Philadelphia

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture.
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES.
W. G. PERRY
No. 728 ARCH Street
Philadelphia

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
W. G. PERRY.
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street.
Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc
W. G. PERRY.
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street.
5 25 tmwlm Philadelphia.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1 75.
H. DIXON.
4 18wtm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to

No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A M

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations, between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 46, 8·46, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5. 6 26 and 10 56 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail 9·20 A. M., Express 1 10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 ·0 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT. VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M
Daily Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT. VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·40 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10 "

* Daily except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Are located at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets on application to THOMAS H. PARKE.
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK.
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 30 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 00 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9 20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·30 P. M., passing Reading at 1·30 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4 15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 5·30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.	

At 8 A. M. 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5·30, and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·20 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

4 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 A. M.

For Cape May and intermediate stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger one 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

HARNESS

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS.
2 1§ No. 4 MARKET Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wf§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS!
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Steamship

"PIONEER,"

WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER.

Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, May 31, and sail on

Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And regularly thereafter on alternate Saturdays.

Cabin Passage	$20 00
Deck Passage	$8·00

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.

Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
S. & J. N. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS	$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE	$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 31st inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 26 5t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 30 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

IN THE HAMMOCK.

BY ROSE TERRY.

How the stars shine out at sea!
Swing me, Tita! Faster, girl!
I'm a hang bird in her nest,
All with scarlet blossoms drest,
Swinging where the winds blow free.

Ah! how white the moonlight falls;
Catch my slipper! there it goes,
Where that single fire-fly shines,
Tangled in the heavy vines,
Creeping by the convent walls.

Ay de mi! to be a nun,
Juana takes the veil to-day:
She hears mass behind a grate,
While ten lovers for me wait
At the door till mass is done.

Swing me, Tita! Seven are tall,
Two are crooked, rich, and old,
But the other—he's too small;
(Did you hear a pebble fall?)
And his blue eyes are too cold.

If I were a little nun,
When I heard that voice below,
I should scale the convent wall;
I should follow at his call,
Shuddering through the dreadful snow.

Tita! Tita! hold me still!
Now the vesper bill is ringing,
Bring me quick my beads and veil.
Yes, I know my cheek is pale,
And my eyes shine—I've been swinging.

MURDER NEAR PITTSBURG.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT BY A TAVERN-KEEPER AND KILLED—THE MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

On Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a young man named David Roberts was shot by a tavern keeper, in Temperanceville, named Charles B. Stein, and injured so seriously that he died in a short time afterwards. From all that has yet been learned of the affair, it appears that Roberts, who was engaged at his father's saw mill, in Temperanceville, was passing the Grant House, on the Steubenville road, near Saw Mill Run, kept by Stein, he met four young men, named William Welton, John Craig, William Grounds, and David Reed, when one of the party proposed that they should go into the tavern and drink some beer.

When they entered the house a number of Germans were standing at the bar drinking and acting disorderly. Roberts started towards the bar, when Stein ordered the Germans to leave the house, stating that if they did not go he would put them out. They, however, paid no attention to the threat, when Stein drew a four-barrelled revolver from under the counter, and placing the muzzle within a few inches of Roberts' head, fired, the ball taking effect in his right temple, and inflicting a terrible wound. The injured man was carried into Mrs. Craig's boarding-house, and Dr. Hays sent for, who stated that the wound would result fatally. He was then removed on stretchers to his father's residence, at the Old Abbey Farm, on the Steubenville turnpike, in Chartiers township, but he died before reaching home.

Immediately after the shooting, Stein left his house by the back door, and hastened to the river, where he procured a skiff, and, having but one leg, engaged two boys to take him across. Upon their arrival in this city he proceeded to Mr. Shield's grocery, near the Point, where he borrowed a dollar, and after giving the boys ten cents each, started up Penn street, from which time all traces of him are lost. The police were apprised of the occurrence, and visited the scene of the murder. After making inquiries from several parties in the neighborhood, they arrested John Kreps, Stein's barkeeper, who was present when the murder was committed, brought him to this city, and lodged him in the Tombs. Krepps denied having aided Stein to escape, but states that he visited a neighboring justice of the peace for the purpose of furthering his arrest. He will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

Yesterday Chief of Police Hague visited Sharpsburg, where several of Stein's relations reside, but could not learn anything of his whereabouts. Several houses in Birmingham were also searched, with a like result. The police are of the opinion that he is still lurking around the city, and they appear satisfied that he will be apprehended to-day. Stein is a man about forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, rather stout, florid complexion, sandy hair, red pug nose, wears either a cork or wooden leg, and walks with a cane. He has been several times before the Courts for illegal liquor selling, and is now under bonds to the amount of seven hundred dollars for selling liquor on Sunday. He is represented to be a bold man, and it is to be hoped that he will be captured, and made to suffer the penalty of his crime.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 29th.*

The International Sculling Match.

HAMILL ON THE TYNE.

We condense the following in regard to the International Sculling Match from an article in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne *Chronicle*, of the 8th instant:—

Hamill, since his arrival here, says the *Chronicle*, has lost no time in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the course over which he is to row his race with Harry Kelley. He yesterday morning fixed the outriggers to the boat he brought with him from America. We must confess that she is a beautiful model of marine architecture, and reflects great credit on the builder.

On Saturday, Monday, and yesterday his main purpose was to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities, if any exist, of a course entirely new to him, prior to risking not only his fame and reputation, but, it must be remembered, the honor of his country, and the money of his backers. Many spectators assembled yesterday to witness what Hamill could do In this they were disappointed, as Hamill made no attempt at either style or speed. Nothing can be more ill judged than the opinions which these spectators formed and freely expressed as to what Hamill can really do. The fact is they have never seen him fairly "opened out" yet, and probably will not for some time to come. It is unfair as it is unjust, that any adverse opinion should be so hastily formed as to what the man can really do.

He comes a stranger to this country, with the intention of contesting, for heavy stakes, the Championship of the World against the present holder; and although he admittedly comes with a style of rowing perhaps different to anything of the kind we have before seen, we ask for him that he shall be fairly seen and tested before his method is altogether condemned. He has deceived many persons before, and it is just possible that he may do the same again. He has a peculiarity in his style of rowing different to what we have hitherto seen. At the same time we must candidly admit that from the little we have seen of Hamill's pulling there is no mistake about it that he has a wonderful knack of keeping way upon his boat, or, as it is called, "keeping a boat together." His system of rowing, then, is not only free from those sudden jerks which generally characterize the long stroke, but is remarkable for its steady uniformity of speed, the skiff in fact gliding over the surface of the water as though under the influence of a screw or propeller, her way never being the slightest checked or hindered in the course of her progress.

With regard to the match itself, we may remark that Hamill's brother, accompanied by Harry Clasper or Mr. John Brown, will leave here on Friday for London, there, in conjunction with Mr Bray, the editor of the New York *Clipper*, who is already in the metropolis, to enter into the necessary arrangements to close the match at once. Hamill and Mr. McLaughlin, his trainer, will meanwhile remain here, the intention of the former being, we believe, to go into the necessary active work preparatory to it. There seems to be little doubt but that the Tyne will be the river which Hamill will ultimately select for the race, as he seems to be more and more in favor of it. The only thing is that he would like to see it in a somewhat turbulent state ere he finally makes up his mind upon the subject, and hence the reason why he postpones concluding the match for a few days. As there appears to be an idea abroad that Kelley may object to rowing here, we may just state that on the 8th of March he wrote to say that he accepted Hamill's challenge unconditionally, and if Hamill would come over to this country within a reasonable time he (Kelley) should be most happy to row him on his own terms, for his own stake, and "on whatever water he may think fit to select."

Hamill's "terms" were stated in a previous letter, addressed by him to the editor of the New York *Clipper*, namely: that he would row Kelley a five-mile race straight, and one two and a half miles, to a stake boat and return, on days following each other, for £250 each race, he (Kelley) allowing Hamill the privilege of choosing the course after visiting England. These are the terms which Kelley has "unconditionally" accepted in the letter referred to above; besides which, we believe Mr. Kelley to be too much of a gentleman, and possessed of far more honorable sentiments, than to make any objections, now that Hamill has gone over to England to row him. Should the terms of the match be concluded according to the above text—of which we have little doubt—then, should the Tyne be ultimately selected by Hamill, it will be the river on which both races will have to be pulled. We can only say, that should such be the case, in no other part of England will they receive more fair play than will be shown them by the people of Tyneside.

LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD.—The proceedings of this body, in session at Fort Wayne, Indiana, reach us irregularly. On the 22d the day was devoted to the hearing of the delegates of the Pennsylvania Synod, who had withdrawn from the General Synod. These delegates sent in a written statement of their course, which was discussed by the Rev. Messrs. Siss, Schmuker, Conrad, Newman, Krotel, and others. The discussion was continued on the 23d by Rev. Messrs. Kuhns, Brown, and Swartz, and D. A. Buehler, Esq., when the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 76 to 32.

"Resolved, That after hearing the response of the delegates of the Pennsylvania Synod, we cannot conscientiously recede from the action taken by this body, believing, after full and careful deliberation, said action to have been regular and constitutional; but that we reaffirm our readiness to receive the delegates of said Synod, as soon as they present their credentials in due form."

Dr. Seiss, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Delegation, then arose, and by consent of the Synod, stated that the Pennsylvania delegates take the resolution just passed as the final action of the General Synod on the subject, and that they felt themselves obliged to withdraw from its sessions; but that they did not presume to decide, by this withdrawal, or in any other way, the relation of their Synod to the General Synod. The delegates thereupon withdrew, and the Synod proceeded with its regular business.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.—A commission of surgeons recently met at Richmond, to compare and decide upon the merits of the different artificial limbs made in this country. In the report it appears that not less than twenty-five different manufactories of artificial legs are found in the United States. The titles of some of these are curiosities in themselves. We find the following list in the Richmond *Whig*:—"B. F. Palmer, Philadelphia; J. H. Wells, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. E. D. Hudson, New York; H. A. Gildea, Philadelphia; R. Clement, Philadelphia; Wm. Selpho & Son, New York; Salem Leg Company, Salem, Massachusetts; Jewett Leg Company, Washington, D. C.; E. Spellerberg, Philadelphia; George Leacock, Philadelphia; John Condell, Plainville, Conn.; D. W. Kolbe, Philadelphia; National Arm and Leg Company, New York; Dr. H. L. Byrd, Augusta, Ga.; J. W. Weston, New York; D. De Forest Douglass, Springfield, Mass.; Southern Arm and Leg Company, Madison, Ga.; Dr. Douglas Bly, Rochester, N. Y.; A. A. Marks, New York; American Arm and Leg Company, Washington, D. C.; J. Hanger, Parkersburg, W. Va.; D. H. Rhinehardt, Baltimore, Md.; Monroe & Gardiner, New York."

DEATH OF REV. DR. PISE.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Constantine Pise, of Brooklyn, died in that city on Saturday. He was one of the most learned and eloquent divines of the Catholic Church in America. He was born in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1802, and was, therefore, sixty-four years of age at the time of his death. His father was an Italian, and his mother a native of Philadelphia. He began his theological studies at Georgetown College, and finished them at Rome. In 1825 he was ordained priest, and began his labors at Frederick, Md., and was subsequently located in Baltimore and Washington, where he was the intimate friend of Henry Clay, through whose influence he was appointed chaplain in the Senate. In 1849 he removed to Brooklyn, where he remained until his death. He wrote a large number of religious poems, and several historical works, including a history of the Catholic Church, from its foundation to the Reformation. He had a large circle of friends among people of every denomination.

THE PARIS JOCKEY CLUB.—Some commotion has been excited at the Paris Jockey Club by the disappearance of forty-four thousand francs. The cashier being ill, his place was supplied in the evening by a substitute, he himself taking his duty in the daytime. On his arrival one evening, the second cashier found the key, the cash-box, and the balance-sheet all in proper order, except the money, which was gone. The club, which has hitherto lived up to its means, is about to raise a loan to supply the deficit.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.—The director of one of the public gardens in Paris has adopted an ingenious plan of attracting people to his establishment. In the dancing-saloon there is a cupboard, containing three gold and three silver watches, with six silk dresses; over the cupboard is a placard announcing in large red letters that the watches and dresses will be distributed among those of the dancers who shall have attracted most attention between the months of May and July.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·95, lot S W corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving $44 00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P. December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving $39·79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs same C. P., March T., 1866 No. 2 for paving $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·33, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No 4, for paving, $24·3, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866 No. 5, for paving, $24·97, lot south side of Brown street 32 feet 6 inches east from St John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same. C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6 for paving, $24 23, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m*

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 416 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
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George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID-IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge.	Lawrence Lewis Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjam'n Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000
Paid-up Capital, $150,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture city or country.
DIRECTORS

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C Longstreth,
John D Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30§

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
5 23m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S CARPENTER.
JOHN GLENDENING.
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains Table Covers Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths No 510 RACE Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 19m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist. No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23 1866
Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—
PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.
Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons old measurement.
Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement.
NEW YORK NAVY YARD.
Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.
BOSTON NAVY YARD.
Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24thfm9t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about
14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.
(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
5 15 tuth 6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12 1866 at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in this city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.

Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.

The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.

No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business, and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.

Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one-half will be retained until the heating capacities of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.

Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No. 398 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 29 11t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about
9500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES
(Three hundred and ninety-five half-barrels, averaging about 24 gallons each)

This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co., was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.

The packages will be recoopered, and put in shipping order; the quantity determined by a Government gauger.

Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half barrels.

The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.

Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent will be required on the acceptance of the bid, the balance before delivery of purchases

Bidders are requested to be present, or represented, at the opening of the bids

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY,
5 26 10t Colonel and C. S. V.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the ground, at Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 2 1866, sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, the Buildings etc., heretofore known as the

McCLELLAN U. S. HOSPITAL.

VIZ.:
34 Frame Buildings.
2 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 15 000 gallons each.
2 do. do. do. do. 4000 do. do.
1 do. do. do. do. 2000 do. do.
2 Large Tubular Boilers, 33 inches in diameter.
1 Guild & Garrison's Steam Pump
1 Worthington Steam Pump, No. 1.
2 Cooking Ranges
19 Iron Soil Containers.
12 Iron Hoppers.
2 Iron Truck Cars.
1 Ice Box
4 Wash Troughs, 15 feet long.
37 Wooden Wash Sinks, zinc-lined.
34 Table Tops and 270 Tresties.
98 Wooden Benches.
29 Tables
64 Window Sash (assorted).
1 Flag-staff
Counters, Drawers, Shelving, etc., in Dispensary.
2725 feet Oak Picket Fence.
36,000 feet loose Lumber.
110,200 Bricks in chimney, stacks, ranges, etc.

The frame buildings contain about—
302,424 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
378,079 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards.
231 298 feet Rough Boards.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to
4150 feet of 3-inch Iron Water Pipe.
190 feet of 3-inch Iron Gas Pipe.
180 feet of 1½ inch Iron Gas Pipe.
2780 feet of 12 inch Terra Cotta Pipe.
1425 feet of 8-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The Buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The 8, 9, and 10 o'clock A. M. trains of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at the McClellan Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

By order of
Brev. Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 25 7t Captain and Asst. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE Street, New York City.
May 28, 1866.

In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, at the premises, Trenton, New Jersey, the Buildings, Barracks, etc., constituting the "Depot Camp," viz.:—
Five Barracks, two stories high, and 80 by 30 feet each
Officers' Quarters, 120 by 30 feet.
Guard House, 30 by 50 feet.
Hospital, 30 by 50 feet.
Quartermaster's and Commissary's Storehouse, 30 by 60 feet.
Storehouse, 150 by 24 feet.
Kitchen, 16 by 16 feet.
Ware house, 16 by 16 feet.
Shed, 10 by 18 feet.
Blacksmith Shop, 16 by 10 feet.
Wagon-Master's Office, 12 by 12 feet.
Stable, 260 by 26 feet.
Small Stable, 16 by 40 feet.
Watch-house, 6 by 7 feet.
2250 feet of Fence, 9 feet high, and
450 feet of open Fence, 4 feet high.

The buildings were built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good condition.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Also, unless otherwise ordered, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
5 Horses.
4 Army Wagons.
1 Spring Wagon.
Officers' Desks, Tables, Chairs.
Stoves Stove-pipe, Ranges.
Leather Water Buckets.
Wooden Pails.
Carpenters' Tools.
Spades, Shovels.
Coal Hods.
Harness.
Axes, Hatchets.
Whitewash Brushes, etc.
Caps, Trowsers, Coats, Blouses, etc.
Also, 35 cords of Pine Wood, and
10,000 feet assorted seasoned Lumber, in good order.

Terms of sale—Cash on rendition of accounts.

The buildings must be removed as soon as practicable, and at the risk of the purchasers.

For further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials and articles, and their situation and condition, application should be made at the Quartermaster's Office in Trenton, to HENRY T. HOLCOMB, Agent, or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
B C MORGAN,
5 19 8t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of
495 Army Wagons,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,
14 two-horse Wagons,
17 Spring Wagons,
4 Watering Carts,
43 Light Carts,
50 two-horse Ambulances,
1 Buggy,
1634 single sets Harness,
472 Saddles,
21,570 pounds Scrap Chain
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,
285 pounds Coil Chain,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,
2577 pounds of Lead,
3500 pounds Scrap Steel,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,
11,000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,
30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes,
4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
700 Sash with Glass,
195 pounds Tallow,
Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
Wheelbarrows,
Blankets,
Buckets,
Chains,
Halters,
Wrenches,
Anvils,
Smiths' Bellows,
Portable Forges,
Planes,
Barrels,
Kettles,
Stoves, etc.

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, May 17, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—
20,000 Spades, new.
1000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe-Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D H. VINTON,
5 19 9t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

THE BOURGANANI-EATON CASE.

A Reporter's Visit to Mrs General Eaton—Facts and Anecdotes from the Lady's Own Lips—Stories Illustrative of the Jackson-Eaton Scandal.

The public interest in the Eaton-Bourganani case, instead of diminishing, appears to be on the increase. It is talked of in parlors it is commented on in bar-rooms, people of fashion discuss it, and politicians revive in connection with it the historical reminiscences of the past Acknowledging the significance of all this, we yesterday paid a visit, alike of sympathy and curiosity, to the central figure of the tragedy, Mrs General Eaton and propose in the present place to record the observations and the new facts suggested to or gathered by us during our visit.

Handing in our card, we were ushered into the presence of the now doubly noterious lady, who received us with the utmost affability. That she is no ordinary woman would be evident at a glance; that she *has been* beautiful, is also unceniable even at first sight. She is very tall, very stately, and very graceful; her hair is of the finest quality, is richly luxuriant for one of her advanced years, and is of a deep black. Her form is slender, pliable, elegantly moulded, with a slender waist, and a delecate hand and foot. Her face is faded and somewhat careworn with the thoughts and troubles of nearly seventy years, but is not ugly by any manner of means. There is a look of determination and of character in her features, which redeems the wrinkles of her cheek, and her eye is wonderful—never at rest, never dull, always flashing, changing, active, expressive. Her voice is sharp but not disagreeable, while her manners are those of the old school, though occasionally vivified, as it were, by a decided touch of French *esprit.* She was dressed, at the time of our visit, in a style of simple elegance—attired in a "fashionable silk," with a reasonable allowance of jewelry.

Having paid our respects to Mrs Eaton, we frankly revealed the object of our visit, and she as frankly expressed her willingness to afford all the information in her power. We stated our intention to converse with her, and to publish such of her sayings or assertions as we might deem best She expressed herself perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, and we accordingly proceeded to business—that is, we entered into an unreserved conversation. Mrs. Eaton having been so many years a public character, had become accustomed to notoriety, and therefore did not entertain the usual female dread of the newspapers. She was not necessarily the less refined, but certainly more brave than the average of her sex. Our dialogue verged at length towards the Jackson-Eaton political scandal. Mrs Eaton expressed great indignation at any slanders connecting her name with that of President Jackson. This scandal, she assured us, was not believed at any time, and was never even currently reported. It was too palpable a fiction. The President was a moral man, a married man, and a gentleman, and was attracted warmly in friendship to herself merely from the fact that she was the wife of General Eaton, who had been raised, as it were, by General Jackson, and to whom the President was devotedly attached.

The only ostensible cause of the scandal which the malicious have endeavored to attach to her name was the report of an unwarrantable intimacy between herself and General Eaton prior to her marriage with the latter—of this report (circulated as the lady asserted, with an earnest dignity by a few women of her own circle in Washington who were envious of the sensation she created) the notorious Duff Green and other politicians availed themselves, some in the interest of John C Calhoun, and others in opposition to the President. Duff Green rendered himself specially prominent in the public and private retailing of this scandal, and accordingly excited the ire of General Eaton, who one night armed himself with a brace of pistols, and would probably have terminated Green's existence and rumors together, but for one slight obstacle, namely—Green's fortunate absence at the time from Washington.

[illegible] stories, and looks, and innuendoes, however, [illegible]ued to move in public circles as a [illegible] Spite of [illegible] fashionable world. But at a [illegible] Mrs. Eaton con[illegible]ttered distinctly in her leading member of the [illegible]ment that "it was grand ball the scandal was [illegible] hearing, with the additional state[illegible]oint General [illegible] said that the President was about to ap[illegible] folly [illegible] Eaton a Minister abroad, so that his wife's [illegible] might be conveniently concealed from the eyes of the world." On hearing these words, Mrs. Eaton's true character asserted itself. She did not faint, she did not scream, she did not even become nervously indignant; she simply said:—"I will refute this slander by *remaining in Washington,*" and she remained. Her husband had really designed accepting some foreign appointment, but, at his wife's request, he abandoned the idea. Such was Mrs. Eaton's method of "confounding rumor."

But the rumor would not remain "confounded." Ever and anon politicians and rival belles would revive it. Mrs. Eaton's own circle heeded it not, but the editors were sometimes impertinent. "People would talk," Mrs. Eaton began to wonder who could have been the original author of the slander. But all her researches on this point proved in vain. At last, however, chance effected what care could not accomplish.

The President's son, who was generally regarded as a half-witted lad, paid a visit to our informant, of whom he was very fond, and during the course of a conversation with his hostess, thoughtlessly uttered the remark, "That it was a shame, so it was, that the Rev Mr. E—— (we suppress the real name of the clergyman, for obvious reasons) "should have written such a vile letter concerning Mrs Eaton." Acting on this hint, Mrs. Eaton ascertained that a Presbyterian minister by the name of E——, a resident of Philadelphia, had busied himself with her good name. Having procured this intelligence, the lady, with her usual promptitude and freedom from prudery, determined to *act.* She accordingly, concealing the matter from from her husband for various reasons, accompanied by an intimate friend and relative, departed to the city of brick houses and Brotherly Love. On reaching Philadelphia, she straightway called at the house of the Rev Mr. E——, who lived in excellent style, in a fashionable street. Entering unannounced, she encountered in the hall the clergyman himself. "The Rev. Mr. E——?" said the lady, inquiringly; the gentleman bowed, "I am Mrs. General Eaton," stated the lady, with dignity, and then at once proceeded to demand of the clergyman an explanation. The gentleman declined to speak with her on the matter. "Then," said Mrs. Eaton, "I will remain in this house until you *do* speak. I must trouble you to get me a room ready." The clergyman surrendered himself to his destiny, yielded his point, and gave the name of the person who had originally hinted to him concerning the scandal which was now in question. This person resided in Washington. Back to "the city of magnificent distances" travelled Mrs. Eaton and confronted her accuser. He, in turn, "surrendered at discretion," and mentioned as the originator of the scandal a physician formerly well known to Mrs. Eaton. The lady started in astonishment. "Why, the man you speak of," she cried, "has been dead for several years. How am I to interrogate his bones? A lie should cease to live when its author is dead," and returning to her own house, Mrs. Eaton ceased to trouble herself any further concerning the scandal or its origin.

Only on one occasion did she forget her self-command in regard to this very unpleasant affair. An ill-bred puppy, with whom she enjoyed merely a speaking acquaintance, was guilty of the unpardonable impertinence of alluding to the subject in a gross manner in her very presence. Without the utterance of a word Mrs Eaton flung her glove in the fellow's face, who "accepted the hint" and departed.

Meanwhile President Jackson was doing all that he could to clear the lady of even the shadow of a suspicion. But his zeal sometimes defeated itself. On one occasion he started out in his private carriage and absolutely "went the rounds" of his prominent acquaintances, procuring "certificates of character" in reference to his friend Eaton's wife. When the wife of his friend, however, was made cognizant of this fact, it is stated on the best authority, that she was more vexed at the Quixotism of the President than grateful for his good intentions. Owing to the pressure on our columns further details of our visit and its results must be deferred till our next issue.—*N. Y Tribune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth's "Shylock" was repeated last evening to an overflowing house, as if it had been played for the first time. Mr. Booth, like a true artist, is ever earnest, ever thoroughly imbued with the character he plays. He understands the majesty of art, the responsibility of the artist. It would be well if all the company were impressed in the same way. We are so often called on to write words of criticism and blame on the "Portia" of the play, that it has grown almost painful to have ever to record inefficiency, which is an excusable fault, but a trifling with the scene, such as laughing, perverting the text, and fraternizing with the audience, all of which are unpardonable faults, and should be noticed by all and corrected by the delinquent, who loses her characteristic dignity by such trifling. This evening *Richelieu.*

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The *Needful* was played last evening in its usual satisfactory manner. This evening Mrs. Drew will appear as "Nelly," in the great domestic drama of *Lost in London.* This piece is admirably put on the stage, and drew for three weeks some time since.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt's benefit comes off this evening. The bill, as will be seen, is very attractive. The cast of the *Colleen Bawn* is admirable—Mr. and Mrs Mordaunt. Miss de Marguerittes as "Eily O'Connor," singing two French melodies, and Miss Price as "Anne Chute." Messrs. Mackay, Tilton, James, Wallis, and Chester. Mrs. Worrell as "Mrs Cregan." After the *Colleen,* Miss H Cushman, and other entertainments. The performance commences at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Misses Webb are drawing fine houses. This evening *Pocahontas,* given in a lively and peculiar style by the sisters, together with *A Husband at Sight.* Miss Ada has acquired popularity with the audiences already.

YOUNG RICE'S CONCERT, at the Musical Fund Hall, was an interesting occasion. He played Chopin's Ballade with great *aplomb* and *bravura,* and evinced careful study and industrious application. His career is destined to be a brilliant one, for rarely has one so young acquired such skill and judgment. He will doubtless return a finished artist.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

SPECIAL SALE

OF

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. A. D. HUYVETTER to announce a closing sale of his importation of valuable foreign paintings previous to his departure for Europe in the steamer of the 2d of June. The catalogue will embrace 154 subjects the best productions of the following eminent artists of the French, Flemish, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf schools:—

T. Carabain, Brussels.
F. Krusemans Brussels.
Ch Leickert, Amsterdam.
H. Von Seben, Brussels.
A. Eversen, Amsterdam
Eugn. Verboeckhoven, Amsterdam.
F. Carolus Brussels.
L. Robbe, Brussels.
J. Reekers Amsterdam.
M. A. Koekkoek, Amsterdam.
J. W. Bilders, Amsterdam.
F. Musin, Brussels.
M. Savry, Utrecht.
J. Stroebel, Amsterdam
J. Ruyten, Amsterdam.
F. Lebret, Leyden.
A. F. Verheeven Ball, Antwerp.
M. Diodaert, Antwerp.
Camille Van Leemputten, Brussels.

The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on the EVENINGS OF WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,

May 30 and 31, and June 1, at 8 o'clock.

The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open day and evening until time of sale. The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. 5 26 4t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, JAPANNED AND GLASS WARE, ETC. On Friday Morning.

In open lots, suited to city and country trade. Also, one crate English White Granite Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, etc.

TO CABINET MAKERS.

At 10 o'clock, one Cabinet Maker's Treadle Webb Saw.

STEEL SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

A lot of Barbers' and Bankers' Steel Shears and Women's Scissors, American make. 5 30 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. 5 18§

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 800 LOTS RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, ETC. ETC

(By Catalogue.)
On Friday morning,
June 1, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely—
Comprising a large and general assortment for present sales. 5 30 2t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FURNISHED Country Seat, consisting of 7½ acres of land, a highly ornamented well built stone (rough cast) Dwelling, with verandahs; handsome stable for four horses, etc.; plenty of shade; an abundance of the best fruit, vegetables, etc.: three and a half acres planted in potatoes, and two acres in corn: best of water convenient to house and barn Situate on the Bristol turnpike, two miles above Frankford, and within half a mile of the magnificent country seat of Edwin Forrest (formerly George H. Stuart's). Accessible by Trenton Railroad, and steamboat via Tacony. Immediate possession

C. M. S. LESLIE,
5 28 mw3t* No. 727 Sansom street.

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.

No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6600 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1318, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 24 6

KREMNITZ WHITE LEAD, ZINC,

AND COLOR WORKS.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

25 Tons Pure Kremnitz Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Anchor Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Arrow Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Star Lead in Oil.
10 Tons Pure Imperial French Zinc in Oil.
5 Tons Pearl White French Zinc in Oil.
20 Tons Pure Kremnitz American Zinc in Oil.
10 Tons Anchor American Zinc in Oil.
10 Tons Arrow American Zinc in Oil,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

McKNIGHT & CO.,

Twenty-Second and Race Streets.

5 25 fmw3trp

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

No. 720 MARKET Street.

N.B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.

Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS.

3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened, at their new Store—

100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 37½ cents; Linen Towels, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31½, 37½, up to $1 00.

Table Linens, Napkins and Doylies.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

A large assortment of soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.

Fine quality Shroud Muslins.

White Piques, 50, 69 75 80 90, and $1 00 per yard.

Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 25 30 37½ up to 75

Nainsook Stripe Muslins 25 31, 37½ up to 62½.

Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.

Just opened, a new lot of Marseilles Quilts, from $5 00 up to $15 00 at less than importer's prices,

Honey Comb and Lancaster Quilts

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

American Prints and Ginghams.

Fine Scotch Ginghams.

A good assortment of Black Silks. Fine quality black all-wool Delaines, 45 cents; double-width black all-wool Delaines, 56 and 75 cents; black Delaines, double width, fine quality, 87½ cents; black and white plaid Mohairs, 37½ cents; very cheap, fine quality black Alpacas.

Figured Mohair Lustres, 40 cents a yard.

Double-width white Barege.

Linen Fans, from 19 cents up to $1 00.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Needle-worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncing Dimity Bands

Silk Sun Umbrellas, and Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N B—Just opened, a new lot of French Soaps, Pomades and Extracts. Tooth Brushes and Buffalo Dressing Combs The above were imported to order, and are very cheap. 2 4§

HOTELS AND BOARDING Houses refitting for the Summer Season, will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive Stock of Dry Goods adapted to their wants, at the establishment of J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

COUNTERPANES, BED-Spreads, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, and Pillow Fabrics, at the lowest wholesale rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[5 29 1mrp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of

House Furnishing Dry Goods,

Comprising all the best varieties of

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.

SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well selected Stock of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.
New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

THE

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT Street,

Have just received,

WERLEY CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS
In all the latest styles,
ALSO,
FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSING SACQUES, AND
MADE-UP UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,
And a fine assortment of
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOR DRESSES,
AT 56 CENTS PER YARD. [5 23 wsm24

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE [5 24 12trp

Lowest Market Rates.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction—Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1 $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 75; Three-ply Carpets, $2 10; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50, 62, 75 and $1; Hemp Carpets, 37 to 62 cents; Rag Carpets 62 and 75 cents; Floor Oil Cloths 62 cents up; White Canton Matting, 31 to 50 cents; Red Check Matting, 37 to 62 cents; Stair Oil Cloth 25 cents; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff Window Holland 45 cents up; Table Covers, $1 75; Velvet Rugs, $2 50 to $8; Table Linens, 50 cents up; Towellings 12½ cents up; Table Napkins, 25 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 31 cents up; Lawns, 31 cents; Delaines, 25 cents Cheap store, N E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 5 29

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET. BARGAINS—JUST OPENED,
CLUNY LACES,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, ETC.,
SHIRRED MUSLINS, FOR WAISTS,
LARGE PLAID MUSLINS,
MARSEILLES, FOR DRESSES. 5 24 6t

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALES OF SACQUES,
CIRCULARS, and
BASQUES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
From the late Auction Sales.
PRICES REDUCED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS,
Of all Desirable Styles,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

FOULARD MOHAIRS, OF NEW DESIGNS,
At Reduced Prices,
FROM AUCTION.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

RICH PARIS BLACK SILKS, OF ALL Desirable Widths, for
CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,
From late Auction Sales.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

ARE OFFERING DAILY

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

INCLUDING THE POPULAR

JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

4 18 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.
Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TObacco and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known, by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—
Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking 80 cents per pound
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking. $1·50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco viz:—

Sugar-cured Seamless Navy, per pound,		90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy	do.	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents
Common Western Navy,	do.	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do.	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUStomers, and new ones come by thousands to get
Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Havana Cigars.
Antiquets, Five Cent. Seed and Havana.
Fandancees, do. do. do.
De Cabanos, do. do. do.
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.
Imported Havana Ten Cent Cigars.
Call at DEAN'S, No 413 CHESNUT Street.

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance. To be convinced, call at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious, but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock, and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers
Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4fmw1m

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This CARMINATIVE has been before the public for many years, is perfectly harmless, and has been used principally for Children and Infants with wonderful effect in cases of Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Crying Infants, Teething, Sleeplessness, Cramps, etc.

Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. [5 5 smw1m8p

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1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK
WHITE PINE FLOORING
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SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT
SEASONED WALNUT
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
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MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
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MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
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SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT

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FOR SALE LOW, BY

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Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.

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GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
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SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. [5 26 2mrp

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LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

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An article recommended by all Railroad Compan who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial b over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20 000 STATIONARY ENGINES. I is a first-class article.

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MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM F. MILLER,
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CLOTHING TO ORDER,
In the Very Latest Style.

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OFFER
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A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order a very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 8] 1m 8p

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WILLIAM HICKS,

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Astonishing News to the Public.

The Cheapest and Best Spring Stock of Clothing in the city will and must be sold this day.

LOUIS RAINS, No 1028 MARKET Street, under Adams & Co.'s Express Building will sell this day his enormous stock of superfine Clothing for Men's and Boys' wear, 25 per cent. lower than any other first class house in the city.

We have full suits in every variety and style to suit almost every class, and prices that cannot be equalled by any other house.

To satisfy yourselves, please give us a call. There is no need of purchasing unless you are satisfied with the truth of my statement as above.

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$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing Co., in style unsurpassed.
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